The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of President Arthur at the White House in Excellent Health.

Preliminary Steps in the Investigation of the Supervising Architect's Office.

Attorney-General Brewster Preparing to Take Part in the Star-Route Trials.

Objections to the New Civil-Service Law by Department Clerks Afraid of Malice.

THE PRESIDENT.

HIS ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL IN GOOD HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—"I was never better in my life." This was the answer that the President gave to the solicitous inquiry of the chief usher at the White House as he alighted from his carriage at the door of the Executive Mansion. And the appearance of the President indicated that he had given a truthful answer. The lights from the numerous gas-jets shone full upon him, and, beyond the fact that his face showed signs of fatigue from a long journey, there was nothing to indicate that he had so recently been ill. His face looked ruddier than it did when he left Washington, and it bore upon it the tan of the jungles of Florida. He pleasantly greeted the few who had assembled to meet him there, and, after a few words, entered the White House. Among the things the President said was that the reports of his illness had been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Miller, his traveling companion, accompanied him. The carriage of young Allan Arthur, who had gone to the station to meet his father, was soon driven up, and there was no demonstration. Outside the grounds there was not a person in waiting. There was a heavy rain, and the night was cold for the season. The persons who expressed so much anxiety Friday at the President's condition were ignorant of the time of his arrival, or did not believe that he was seriously ill. At all events, whatever the cause, there was not about the White-House grounds a single person waiting to witness the return of the President.

AT THE STATION.

On the arrival of the train at the station a little before 10 o'clock there were possibly 150 persons in waiting. Among them were officers of the White House and some of the departments and many colored people. Mr. Allan Arthur was there of the President's family, and Attorney-General Brewster was the only member of the Cabinet. Some of those present seemed to think that the President would be borne from the car upon a stretcher, and were greatly surprised to see him step down apparently as vigorous as the most robust man in the group. The first to greet the President was Albert, the colored coachman, who has driven all the Presidents since the days of Lincoln. The President returned his greeting in a very heartfelt manner. Attorney-General Brewster and the President's son next reached the party, and eagerly inquired after his health. Secretary Chandler and Private-Secretary Phillips were speedily surrounded by the representatives of the newspapers, to learn the details of the journey. "The reports of the President's illness have been greatly exaggerated," said Private-Secretary Phillips. "The only illness he has had has been a trouble with his bowels, and from that he has entirely recovered." The President's carriages were in waiting, and were rapidly driven to the White House.

The President, it is believed, will soon remove to the Soldiers' Home Park, to remain there as long as he shall deem it prudent to stay in Washington. If his system has been charged with the malaria of the Florida swamps it is not probable that he will stay in Washington long after the hot season shall begin. The White House at best is not regarded as a very healthful place, and this year the sanitary conditions are expected to be less wholesome than usual, owing to the excavations in the bed of the Potomac incident to the improvement of the river front. Congress failed to make an appropriation to carry the improvements beyond the 1st of September, so that the piles of earth will be exposed to the sun in the heat of summer and through the malarial months of the fall. The result is not expected to be very favorable to the health either of the occupants of the White House or of the City of Washington.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

The President has been sitting up nearly all day, having been awakened by the jolting of the cars and the confusion incident to changing the trucks at Wilmington at 6 o'clock this morning. Since midnight he had napped for an hour or so at a time, during which the disquieting symptoms that had sent him to his berth soon after sunset subsided. It was not 8 o'clock when he rose, the first of the party to be up. He sat for a while in the parlor compartment of the car, looking out upon the change that a night's travel had worked, from a country rich in foliage, verdure, and warm with the air of June to the bleak skies and scant growth of a backward spring. He took at breakfast an egg boiled, a little milk-toast, and a cup of coffee. The other members of the party soon joined him, and he sat with them into the afternoon, but not taking part in their conversation. It had been intended to summon medical aid peremptorily unless the President had been better this morning, last night's telegrams, it seems, having only given directions that a physician be ready to start at an instant's notice. The special car, moreover, would in that case have been attached to a locomotive, and hurried along, last night's warnings having prepared the railroad officials for such a contingency.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

But there was fortunately no occasion for anything of the kind, and while the President was far from well, especially during the early part of the day, his condition was so decided an improvement over that of yesterday as to allay apprehensions with regard to the rest of the journey. He looks forward to a rest of two or three days at the White House as promising certain correction of the disturbance of his system. For lunch the President showed signs of a returning appetite. He took only two cups of broth, a small piece of cold roast beef, and a glass of claret. He spoke in monosyllables and at rare intervals for the rest of the journey, and was left much to himself. The absence of demonstration along the line on the home trip was quite as marked as on the way South. Then there was cheering and a bonfire at Goldsboro, where today depot loungers and perhaps a dozen "cullud genlmen" in store clothes strung themselves alongside the car, looking curiously at the shaded windows. One colored man carrying a thin coat over his arm was bold enough to open the car door and send in word that Aldermanic honors were impersonated in himself, and that he would like to see the President. But the train started before a response came to his message. At the stopping-places during the day groups of people gathered, but they were impelled only by curiosity. Indeed, except at Jacksonville, there was nothing like a demonstration on the trip.

THE HILL CASE.

AN INVESTIGATION DECIDED UPON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—The Hill investigation will be resumed tomorrow. Murch, one of the chief prosecutors, has arrived. He declines to say whether or not he will prosecute his charges, but he has applied to the Department of Justice for an attorney to conduct his case. Mullett shows no disposition to defend his charges. If the prosecutors decline to act it is now certain that there will be an investigation, and that the public will know whatever is done. Thanks to the Chairman, John C. New, the investigation is to be conducted openly. He said that he would not serve upon a committee which was to sit in secret. "The business," said Mr. New, "is of a public character and concerns the people, and if there is anything in it that they wish to know they are entitled to know it. That is the position I take as to all public matters. I believe that the policy of mystery is unrepublican." If the Treasury Department had adopted this policy long ago the people would have heard less of star-chamber investigations. Mr. Hill says that he has nothing to conceal and wants to meet his enemies face to face.

A LEGAL LIGHT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND HIS WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Brewster is said to be making quiet preparations for a speech in the star-route trial. A writer in a Sunday paper calls attention to the fact that Benjamin Harris Brewster was appointed Attorney-General for two reasons: First, because he had been employed in the star-route cases, and was supposed to be familiar with the law and facts; and, secondly, because he gave his solemn promise that he would give his personal attention to the prosecution of Brady, Dorsey, and their co-defendants. For these two reasons and for these alone he was appointed Attorney-General. The writer adds: "During the first trial the Attorney-General now and then walked into the court, made his bow to the Judge, deposited his white beaver, pulled down his velvet vest, shook out his ruffles, adjusted his rings, smiled upon the jury, scowled at the defendants, and then solemnly waddled away. Without having paid the least attention to the case, knowing nothing of the evidence, he made the closing speech. That trial was a failure. During the present trial this Attorney-General has not been seen in the precincts of the court, his promises have been entirely broken, and he has left the management entirely to others.

CIVIL SERVICE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—One of the strongest advocates of civil service calls attention to one portion of the civil-service law which he thinks may prove to be of great injury to the persons who will be charged with the execution of that law. He refers to Sec. 5 of the act which imposes a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, upon any person engaged as sub-examiner who shall in any manner show partiality or prejudice towards or against any applicant for appointment or promotion. It is said that it would be an easy matter for any person who might be unsuccessful in the examination to charge any of the examiners with making corrupt returns in the interest of friends. And while the charges might not be sustained, they would doubtless cause the accused a great deal of trouble and annoyance to disprove them. Even should he be successful, the imputation would still attach to him, in all probability, and cause him a great deal of inconvenience. As the burden of the examinations and markings will naturally fall upon the sub-examiners they will be frequently called upon to use their discretion to a greater or less extent in marking, and in doing so will lay themselves liable to charges of corruption when their intentions may be of the best. For these reasons Sec. 5 of the act is severely criticised by department employés who are likely to be called upon to act as sub-examiners.

NOTES.

SMUGGLING ON THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—The Government has sent a special agent to the Rio Grande border to investigate the complaints as to smuggling over the border. The Government is advised that smuggling is on the increase over the Rio Grande.

CONFIDENT.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson is here, and speaks very confidently of his prospects of being elected to his old place.

SENATORIAL INTERFERENCE.

Senator Conger has arrived, and will endeavor to induce the President to revoke the order as to his brother, a Judge in Montana.

EX-SENATOR BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine will leave here about June 1 for Augusta, Me., where he will spend most of the summer at work upon his book. He has collected material which will keep him engaged for the summer. Mr. Blaine is quoted as saying without reserve that Randall will be Speaker. The reason assigned by Blaine was that Randall was opposed to any further agitation of the tariff question at present, and that those views would secure the support of such outside influence as would make his election certain.

THE DUTY ON RICE.

The representatives of the rice planters and the brewers are very anxious that the Treasury shall come to some decision as to the rate of duty at which rice-flour, or granulated rice shall be imported. The subject has been taken up by Judge Folger, who is to determine whether the ruling made by the department hitherto shall be enforced. A delegation representing the planters called upon the Secretary of the Treasury Saturday and urged him to make an early decision. They said that orders from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other business centers remain unfilled, during the uncertainty which now exists, for the reason that it would make a difference of thousands of dollars to the trade should the Secretary's ruling be an adverse one. Secretary Folger said that he understood the importance of the question and would decide it at once were it not for the fact that he had promised to grant a hearing on the subject to parties in Savannah, Ga., early next week. As soon as he could hear their argument he would announce his decision.

TIT FOR TAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—A question was raised before the French and American Claims Commission yesterday to which considerable interest is attached. It was recently agreed between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and France that the case of Isaac Taylor against the French Republic should be withdrawn on the ground that it was excluded by the Treaty Organizing Commission as a case already adjudicated. It was at the same time agreed that if, upon inquiry, any cases against the United States should be found falling within the same class as Isaac Taylor's case, they should also be withdrawn. On calling docket yesterday, when the case of Perdreauville against the United States was reached counsel for the United States declared that it was suspended under arrangement in regard to the case of Taylor. Counsel for France then moved that the cases which counsel for the United States contended came within this class should be proceeded with; that evidence should be taken and filed, and the commission called upon to determine whether they actually came within this agreement. Then counsel for the United States objected on the ground, first, that as it was agreed between the diplomatic representatives, the Secretary of State, and the French Minister to withdraw the Taylor case, the same representatives should agree to withdraw other cases; second, that if the commission took up these contested cases, it might be obliged to decide them only under the provisions of the treaty, disregarding the agreement between the diplomatic representatives, so that while the Taylor case might be withdrawn, the other cases might be decided against the United States by the commission. The discussion was ended by the commission calling for the correspondence between the two Governments. Counsel for the United States further contended that the proper course was to have left the Taylor case as well as other cases to the judicial determination of the commission, and not to undertake to dispose of them diplomatically.

PENSION SWINDLERS.

Pension-Commissioner Dudley has issued a circular directing all special pension examiners to give public notice that they are not authorized to collect money for fees or expenses from pensioners or applicants for pensions; also that all special examiners are provided with a certificate signed by the Commissioner of Pensions and Secretary of the Interior, and bearing the seal of the Interior Department. Without such certificates, all persons claiming to be pension examiners are frauds. The circular has been brought out by complaints reaching the Washington Pension Office of swindles perpetrated by persons having no authority to act for the Pension Office. The Commissioner asks that some responsible person report to his office all suspected cases of the above nature, with a description of the alleged examiner.

OBITUARY.

The wife of Solicitor-General Philips died last evening of apoplexy, while making her toilet, preparatory to visiting. Capt. Bushead P. Taylor, of the navy, died last night of congestion of the liver. He was a native of Indiana. He was in command of the receiving-ship Franklin, but was about to be retired on his own application.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Views of Secretary Teller Which the Red Men Approve.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 22.—Advices received here today from Indian Territory are to the effect that the Cherokees are very much gratified at the position taken by Secretary Teller in recognizing the complete jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation over the question of her own citizenship, and her right to decide who are or who are not intruders and may be required to quit the Territory. Thus it appears that at last this question, which has for a long time been a vexatious one, is to be settled, and so settled as to vindicate the wisdom of the National Council in contending for and accepting nothing less than absolute jurisdiction over all the citizens of the nation. Intruders will now have to remove, and the Cherokee authorities will say who they are. To effect their removal with the least possible hardship and inconvenience will now be the duty of the authorities. The Hon. C. Bedee, late Indian Agent, and Inspector Ward, successor of Inspector Polleck, resigned, will be here to observe the course of events and make themselves better acquainted with the actual work of the authorities in carrying out their views on this very troublesome question, and which they hope to put to rest by having their action now set down as a precedent to be followed in the future. There is another question the Secretary has thought the nation ought to have entire control of, and in accordance has left it to the action of the Cherokee Council to regulate—that is, the fence question. This has been troublesome to everybody concerned. Those who wished to inclose ranges for the safety of their horses could get no authority from any source, and were in danger of having their fences destroyed if they erected them; the Cherokee authorities said they had no power to grant the privilege, and the Secretary of the Interior would not grant the right to erect them. In the meantime stockmen herded their cattle on the Cherokee ranges, and the nation which furnished the grass got nothing for it. But this will now be all changed under the the decision of Secretary Teller.

THE KATE KANE CASE.

It Continues to Excite Milwaukee—The Latest Developments.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—[Special.]—The case of Kate Kane, the attorney ordered under arrest for disorderly conduct in court, continues to be the leading sensation of the day. Miss Kane was set at liberty at midnight last night on a habeas corpus proceeding by Circuit Court Commissioner Ryan. The Commissioner's opinion was based on a technicality, holding that a prisoner could not be committed to jail until the papers were made out, and as Miss Kane reached the jail in custody of a Deputy Sheriff before the papers were placed in the Sheriff's hands, she must be liberated tomorrow morning. The counsel for the Sheriff will apply to the Circuit Court for a writ of certiorari. THE TRIBUNE correspondent called upon Judge Mallory this evening, who said: "The feeling manifested by Miss Kane was, I understand, the outgrowth of my failure to assign her to the defense of a case where a destitute prisoner had expressed a wish that she be employed. Now, the facts in regard to the matter were: Thursday the prisoner in the case was brought in. He went through with the prescribed form to prove that he was not able to emply counsel, and requested that Mr. Austin, ony of the young attorneys of the city, be assigned for the defense. For some reason no assignment of counsel was made at that time. The next morning the prisoner was brought in again, and, through the District-Attorney, stated that he wished Miss Kane assigned. Supposing that some misunderstanding existed, growing out of the efforts of attorneys to secure business, and wishing to avoid any unpleasantness likely to result from such a state of affairs, I assigned a third person as counsel for the defense. Since that I have learned that Mr. Austin had withdrawn from all communication with the prisoner, and did not desire to undertake the defense. Had I known this I would have assigned Miss Kane without a moment's hesitation. As to her conduct Friday, that, of course, was something for which there was not the slightest excuse or justification."

SENATOR ANTHONY.

His Illness More Serious than at First Supposed—Grave Solicitude as to His Condition.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22.—[Special.]—The illness of Senator Henry B. Anthony, alluded to in these dispatches last night, is more serious than at first supposed. The Senator is reported to be suffering from uræmic poisoning. During the session of the Senate last winter Mr. Anthony was frequently noticed sitting by himself with a very abstracted manner, and this peculiarity has been frequently observed since his return to this city. When he was stricken down Saturday his intellect seemed considerably clouded, but his physician, Dr. Clarence T. Gardner, says that his mind seems rather clearer today. The Doctor hopes to conquer this attack, but fears are expressed on every hand that the disease will eventually prove fatal. Senator Anthony was 68 years old on the 1st day of this month. During his twenty years in the United States Senate he has been very popular in Washington society, and his present physical condition is no doubt due in a large measure to high living. Senator Anthony was reëlected to the Senate a year ago next month, and if he lives will begin his fifth term when the Senate is again convened, and it is rumored that it is the intention of Senator Edmunds to resign the Presidency of the Senate in order that Senator Anthony, the oldest Senator in point of service, may be elected to that honorable office. Great solicitude for the Senator's health is felt here, for the death of Rhode Island's "favorit son" would be a serious blow to the State.

A FATHER'S DEVOTION.

The Singular Case Which Still Excites East Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Edgar Bremer, of East Hartford, who has retained in his parlor the embalmed corpse of his daughter who died several weeks ago, has arranged for the burial of the remains this week, to satisfy the objections of his neighbors. A vault of brick, with stone trimmings, above ground, has been erected on the grounds of the residence, under a small group of pine trees. The casket will be placed within a marble coffin, and will be visible through the grated door of the tomb. The remains, which were thoroughly embalmed, are in a good state of preservation; but the neighbors have been disturbed by the course Mr. Bremer has pursued, and the erection of the tomb is in deference to public opinion. There have been some attempts at interference, and one neighbor consulted the Hartford Chief of Police recently to ascertain whether the authorities would interfere and compel the burial of the remains. However, under the laws of Connecticut, Mr. Bremer has complete control of the body, and may hold it without a possibility of action by the authorities unless it should become in a condition necessitating burial.

INDUSTRIAL.

A Material Reduction in the Price of Pig-Iron by a Large Company.

The Spanish Cigarmakers at New York About to Strike for an Advance.

Serious Dissension Among the Knights of Labor at Pittsburg and Scranton.

But Little Prospect of a Strike Among the Pan-Handle Coal-Miners.

Suspension of the New Baltimore Locomotive Works—Status of the Pacific Bank Troubles.

Important Reduction in the Price of Pig-Iron.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—An important reduction in the price of foundry pig-iron was announced yesterday by one of the largest companies engaged in the business. The Thomas Iron Company put down its nominal asking price $2 a ton, from $24@22, according to the brand, to $22@20 per ton, delivered in Hoboken. This is a more sweeping reduction than has taken place for many months. No. 2 pig-iron, which is generally accepted as the standard for quotations, was quoted at $23 per ton by the Thomas Company last year. Within the last few months sales have been made at easier prices, but the lowest figure at which it has been charged that sales were made was at $21 per ton. Yesterday's reduction to $20 nominal is therefore a decline of $1 from the price commonly supposed to be ruling, but as the prices now quoted are not net the decline in the net figure is believed to be proportionately as great as the schedule reduction.

The Thomas Iron Company is one of the three leading corporations which produce pig-iron. The two others are the Crane and the Allentown Iron Companies, the offices of which are in Philadelphia. The Thomas Iron Company has eight furnaces at Hokendauqua, Pa., on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is reported that the company proposes to put out two of its furnaces. At the office of the company in this city it was stated that the reduction was the result of the dullness of business. Customers had been making their purchases only "from month to month," waiting apparently for a decline in the market. It was hoped that the reduction would induce customers to come forward to make freer purchases. A general opinion was expressed by members of the iron trade that the reduction made by the Thomas Company would compel the adoption of proportionately lower prices by the outside companies. If they did not reduce prices the only alternative left was the blowing out of their furnaces and the cessation of the production.

The New York Spanish Cigarmakers Ready to Strike for an Advance of $2 per 1,000.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The Cuban and Spanish cigarmakers in this city, who number about 800, and the tobacco strippers who work in the stores where these men are employed, will go on a strike tomorrow for an advance in wages. When the internal-revenue tax on cigars was reduced by $3 per 1,000, it was expected that the manufacturers would reduce the price of cigars to that amount, but the workmen said that Congress had intended that they should be benefited by the reduction and not the consumers, and they accordingly demanded an advance of $2 per 1,000. There are fifteen manufacturers of clear Havana cigars in this city that employ Spanish and Cuban workmen, who are regarded as more skillful in this branch of industry than the Germans and Bohemians. From $16 to $40 per 1,000 is paid for making these cigars, and these workmen are able to earn between $15 and $25 per week. The manufacturers met and decided to offer their men an advance of $1 per 1,000. They told their workmen that the wages paid the cigarmakers in Key West were lower than what was paid in this city, and represented that the industry here would be injured if they were obliged to pay $2. The workmen, however, replied that hardly any of the brands of cigars that were manufactured in this city were made in Key West, and therefore there could not be any competition between the two places, and they insisted on an advance of $2 per thousand. Two of the manufacturers acceded to this demand, while the others resolved to stand out. There are two Spanish-speaking Cigarmakers' Unions, the "Gramio" and the "Independent," and today the members of both unions assembled in mass-meeting at No. 263 Bowery. Speeches were made by Louis Fillipe Garcia and others, in which they said that they intended to obtain their rights by peaceful and lawful means. A resolution was passed that the members of the union should strike tomorrow for an advance of $2 per 1,000, and an executive committee was appointed, which will hold daily sessions downtown during the existence of the strike. A communication was received from the Cigarmakers' International Union stating that its members would be told not to work in any shop whose workmen should go on a strike.

Knights of Labor at Pittsburg and Scranton Greatly Excited.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—[Special.]—John Wick, one of the witnesses in the Wallace-McKinley Congressional contest, testified recently that during the campaign A. C. Rankin, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor in this district, had received $500 from the Democrats to be expended in the interest of Wallace. Wednesday Rankin met Wick in a hotel at East Liverpool, O., and assaulted him. This evening word was received that a warrant has been issued for Rankin's arrest, and also that a controversy is in progress between Rankin and R. D. Layton, of this city, Grand Secretary of the United States, that will likely cause a disruption of the organization. The matter will be investigated by the Grand Master Workman, Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, on Wednesday, and either Rankin or Layton will be expelled from the order. If either is kicked out he will be followed by a considerable portion of the membership. The affair has created intense excitement in this city, where there are not less than 12,000 Knights of Labor.

Miners Accept the Situation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—[Special.]—If reports brought by men from the Pan-Handle coalfield are correct the probability for a strike of the miners is decidedly small. It is given on good authority that the men at most of the pits have quietly accepted the situation, and will continue work at the reduced rate. This morning a meeting of the men working at Bower Hill mine on the Chartiers Branch was held. After a short consultation the diggers sent for the proprietor and expressed their intention of accepting the reduction, so on Monday the rate there will be three cents. It is said that there are only two pits on the Pan-Handle where the reduction has not been accepted.

The New Locomotive Works at Baltimore—A Small Surprise Party.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—[Special.]—Messrs. Thomas H. Paul & Sons a few months ago began to build in this city an extensive locomotive works, having been promised active coöperation from a number of prominent capitalists. For a number of years the firm carried on locomotive-building at Cumberland, Md. The new shops are now nearly completed and filled with machinery, and much surprise was created in business circles today when the firm filed a deed of trust for the benefit of three preferred creditors—namely: the Second National Bank of Cumberland, having a claim of $7,500; Keyser Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, $5,000; and Jacob Humbert, of Cumberland, $2,000. The trustee is directed to apply the assets first to the payment of the partnership debts, including the workingmen, then to the individual debts of the preferred creditors, and the balance to the settlement of the general liabilities. The liabilities are estimated at $85,000, and the nominal assets at $50,000. If possible, a satisfactory arrangement will be made by which the works can begin operations, as about 200 men would be given employment.

The Affairs of the Pacific National Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—[Special.]—Linus M. Price, Receiver of the Pacific National Bank, by his attorneys, has brought some 290 suits in the United States Circuit Court against John Shepard, Lewis Coleman, and other stockholders of the bank at the time of its failure. The declaration is the same in each case, and sets forth the incorporation of the bank under the act of Congress, its operation, failure, appointment of receiver, present deficiency of assets, and the necessity of assessment on stockholders to pay indebtednefs. Many of the stockholders and defendanss in these suits reside in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Among the stockholders are savings banks and other corporations. The suits will be entered at the May term of the United States Circuit Court, and will doubtless be warmly contested by the defendants, who have an organization to resist assessment.

A Called Meeting of Bricklayers—An Ample Relief Fund on Hand.

The bricklayers held a called meeting last night in Greenebaum's Hall, at which about 350 were present. Reports were heard from the Committees on Finance and General Work, and two more members were added to each committee. The relief fund on hand foots up $3,000, and $7,000 more is pledged from other labor unions heard from so far. The Treasurer estimates, at the rate that contributions are coming in, that the relief fund by Thursday night will aggregate $20,000. The money is being disbursed very judiciously, only those who are actually in need being assisted. The Relief Committee report that they have considerable trouble in getting the men who need relief to acknowledge their needs. The majority of the men at last night's meeting are reported to be those who are working on jobs just outside the city, and being unable to be present at any of the future meetings this week, they paid in their contributions to the relief fund in advance, amounting to over $100. The reports from other labor organizations were to the effect that each man had pledged one day's pay per week to aid the strikers in holding out. A number of country contractors were present who are members of the union. They wanted a number of bricklayers for their work, and fifteen were engaged from among the unmarried men, who will go out to work this morning.

The Demands of the Cigarmakers.

TROY, N. Y., April 21.—[Special.]—The Cigarmakers' Union today published the following: On the 1st of May the cigarmakers of this city will demand an increase of $2 per 1,000. They base this demand upon the recent reduction of revenue by Congress and the reduction of wages seven years ago when the revenue was raised from $5 to $6 per 1,000. The men had the promise that this reduction would be restored if Congress ever made a corresponding reduction in the revenue. The revenue has been reduced, and the men expect the manufacturers to redeem their promises.

TOLEDO, O., April 21.—[Special.]—The cigarmakers here will strike May 1 for $1 advance per 1,000. The manufacturers will pay it. Non-union men have nearly all joined the union.

President Potter and the Pennsylvania Bill.

Mr. O. W. Potter is favorably impressed with the Pennsylvania bill for the arbitration of strikes. He believes that some such court as Judge Drummond's should be empowered by special statute to hear the claims of both employers and strikers and render a just and equitable decision, from which there can be no appeal. Pending such decision he would have work continue, so that loss should not be occasioned to either party. He regards the whole question as one affecting the most vital interests of State and subjects, and as demanding immediate and ironclad legislation.

The Socialists Advise Bricklayers to Learn How to Vote.

The Socialists yesterday afternoon debated what position they should take in regard to the application of the striking bricklayers for pecuniary aid. Mr. Morgan was of the opinion the Socialists were under no obligations to the Trade and Labor organizations. Resolutions were passed declaring the strike futile, and suggesting that the bricklayers, if they desired to improve their condition, should learn how to vote.

The Grainers Organize.

About thirty grainers met at No. 445 State street yesterday afternoon and took initiatory steps toward organizing an association.

In General.

PUEBLO, Colo., April 21.—[Special.]—George Lannon & Co., proprietors of the Pueblo Foundry and Machine Shops, failed yesterday for $45,000. Thomas J. Lister is the ssignee. AThe assets will be sufficient to pay all the indebtedness. The failure was caused by carrying too much pig-iron. Work will be continued at the shops.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—The Campbell Manufacturing Company offer the striking weavers 5 per cent advance. A cigar manufacturing firm has voluntarily advanced wages $1 per 1,000.

TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE.

The Round-Up Estimated at One-Third Less than Last Year—Horses Moving Toward the Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: "A gentleman largely interested in cattle, who has just returned from an extensive trip among the ranches, says ninety-five herds of cattle, averaging 2,500 each, will be driven out of the State this spring. The entire 'drive' is estimated at 240,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kas., and Ogalalla, Neb. The shipments by rail are said to be overestimated. Large herds of horses are also moving toward the markets. The importation of 20,000 cattle now reported from Brownsville, Tex., a day or two ago, are from the State of New Leon, Mexico; 16,000 head of them are already gathered to be driven across the Rio Grande in a few days. They were purchased by Mr. Ford, a prominent stock-man of Colorado, and are intended to stock his ranches in that State. The prices paid are $12 per head."

READY FOR BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade Telegraph Company succeeded today in laying their cable across the river at Venice and establishing communication over their wires between Chicago and St. Louis, and will be ready for business by Wednesday morning. The cutting down of the pole which, by an error of the surveyor, was placed on ground of the Wabash Railroad, in no way injures the line, as that pole can be entirely dispensed with. In uncoiling the cable the workmen discovered a deep indentation, made about forty feet from the end by driving a nail into the cable, and with the intent to render it useless. It was sufficient to render the cable useless unless removed. The new company will really be ready for business tomorrow, but they do not wish to advertise that such will be the case until they know that their lines and cable are in thorough working order, or until they get the improved duplex instruments which are being manufactured for them, as they will get from the start a very large proportion of the business between the two cities.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Illinois Central to Be Criticised for Failure to Prorate Equitably.

Chester Penitentiary Officials to Be Formally Declared Innocent of Wrong.

Michigan Legislators Harassed at Having Voted for Local Option by Mistake.

Prominent Witnesses Called for the Defense in the Tewksbury Almshouse Investigation.

Reports of Two Investigating Committees on the Stocks at Springfield—Prospects of Adjournment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—The reports of two legislative investigating committees are now in the preliminary stages of evolution. Mr. Crews, Chairman of the House Committee on Finance, is wrestling with the Illinois Central matter, and expects to submit his report to the sub-committee which recently visited Chicago about the last of the week. The probable nature of the report, as derived from interviews with members of the sub-committee, has already been given in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. If the company is to come in for any criticism at all, it will probably be owing to its failure to pro rate the earnings of the main line and branches, instead of arbitrarily dividing them to the disadvantage of the main line, on whose earnings the State collects a tax of 7 per cent.

The other report referred to is that of the joint committee to visit penal and reformatory institutions which recently conducted the Chester investigation. The task of drawing up the report was turned over to Senators Torrance and Bell and Representative Messick. Torrance and Messick have been so busy of late that neither has done anything in the matter, and Senator Bell has been collating and digesting the mass of evidence, and formulating a verdict which he will submit to the sub-committee Tuesday. It may be subject to emendation at that time, but the indications are that the report to be finally presented to both Houses will differ in no respect, except as to its length, from the general newspaper verdict already returned—namely: that there is nothing whatever in the charges of mismanagement, that those charges grew out of the hate, envy, and jealousy of discharged convicts and bounced employés, and that the institution is one which deserves well of the State.

Neither House will practically resume business until Tuesday morning. There is considerable talk among the stay-overs, especially Tom Merritt and Jim Herrington, about the era of good feeling which they predict will succeed the bitterness of last week's fight, and the promptness with which the appropriation bills and a few other necessary measures will be put through. Mr. Herrington remarked this afternoon that the session would break up suddenly one of these days, and expressed the opinion that the Legislature would tell Springfield good-by about the 25th of May. It will be somewhat safer to make predictions on that subject after the end of the present week, when the Legislature will have had an opportunity to show whether the alleged harmony is a substantial reality or merely a pleasant fiction.

Status of the Local-Option Law in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The Local-Option law that the Governor signed and then surrendered to the House, still continues to disturb the Anti-Prohibitionists. The Senate maintains that the bill has become a law, inasmuch as the Governor signed it and declined to erase his signature, although he has failed to file it with the Secretary of State. The Senate journal of today's proceedings shows the record of approval. The bill is now in the House, and the question with the temperance people is how to get it on file; but they claim unless the Governor recalls it and sends in a veto there will be no doubt about the regularity of the act.

The Senate passed House Bill 49 to amend Sec. 53 of the compiled laws, relative to disorderly persons, and killed House Bill 116 to provide for the construction of fire-escapes from hotels, lodging and boarding houses. The House made the bills amending the liquor-tax laws the special order for May 2.

The Tewksbury Case—Gov. Butler and the Council.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—Mr. Brown, counsel for the defense in the Tewksbury investigation, summoned as witnesses President Eliot, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Drs. Bigelow, Chew, Beach, Porter, and Richardson, all of whom have been demonstrators in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School. John Hadaway a customs officer and executor of the estate of the father of the woman who gave the spicy testimony before the Tewksbury committee under the name of Mary E. Bowen, says her statement of her personality is false, as she was only an adopted daughter.

It is reported that the Republican members of the Governor's Council have been told that when the Governor wishes advice he will send for them. A Councilor says that all the expenses of the State must be approved by the Council before they are paid by the Treasurer.

CONSECRATION.

The Rt.-Rev. Henry Joseph Rechter, First Bishop of the Diocese of Grand Rapids, Consecrated.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—The most notable ecclesiastical event in the history of this city occurred today, being the consecration of the Rt.-Rev. Henry Joseph Rechter the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids, recently formed from the Diocese of Detroit. It occurred in St. Andrew's Church, which is to be the cathedral, and called together a notable assemblage of prelates and priests of this church. Among the dignitaries and priests present were the Rt.-Rev. Bishops William H. Elder, Coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell, of the Province of Cincinnati; Caspar H. Bergess, of Detroit; William McCloskey, of Louisville; Richard Gilmour, of Cleveland; Joseph D. D. Wenger, of Fort Wayne; Ambrose Watterson, of Columbus; Augustus M. Toebbe, of Covington; John Vertin, of Marquette; the Bishop-elect of Nashville; the Rt.-Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Chancellor of of Fort Wayne, from the Diocese of Cincinnati; the Very Rev. Otto Jair, O. S. F.; the Very Rev. Lucas Geottebehoede, O. S. F.; the Rev. J. C. Albeynk, T. S. Byrne, F. X. Dutton, W. H. Sidley, J. Schuchardt, J. Bonner, A. Fischer, P. P. Mazret, Dr. Crowley, J. Schoenhoeft, John E. F. Brugge, James A. Burns, A. D. Dexter, Charles Schmidt, Charles Kemper, Dr. H. Moeller, A. Winsey, William D. Hickey, J. M. Benning, and John Kennedy from the Diocese of Grand Rapids; the Revs. William Dalton, of Berlin; A. Neven, of Bay City; Gustavus Graff, of Petoskey; P. Szorn, of Harbor Springs; Joseph Burche, of Wright; J. B. Welcamp and B. Albink, of Cross Village; George Seigler, of Traverse City; Thomas D. Flannery, of Grattan; H. W. Grimme, of Big Rapids; A. S. Kloszek and M. Shliodean, of Bay City; J. Seybold, of Greenville; Peter Desmit, of Cheboygan; L. P. Paguin, of Ludington; J. McCarthy, of Mount Pleasant; P. Sweeney, of East Saginaw; P. J. McManus, J. G. Ehrenstrasser, and J. C. Pulcher, of this city; from the Diocese of Detroit: the Very Rev. E. Joes, Vicar-General; C. P. Maes, Secretary of Bishop Borgess; E. Van Louwe, of Port Huron; John Lynch, T. O'Brien, J. Friedland, S. J. Walshe, and F. J. Van Antwerp, of Detroit; T. H. Buyse, of Jackson; C. A. Botte, of Ionia; from the Diocese of Fort Wayne, the Rev. F. C. Weichman, of Warsaw; Thomas Walsh, C. S. C., President of Notre Dame College; Ed. D. Koenig, and D. E. Hudson, C. S. C.; from the Diocese of Alton, the Rev. J. Vogt; from the Diocese of Columbus, H. B. Dues, of Canal Dover; from the Diocese of Rochester, the Rev. Dr. J. Sinclair; from the Diocese of Chicago, the Revs. E. P. Roles and Charles Garin; from Assumption College, Sandwich, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, from the diocese of New York; the Rev. Dr. J. Braun, of Washington Heights. The dignitaries who participated in the ceremonies were: Consecrator, the Most-Rev. William H. Elder; Assistant Priest, the Rev. P. J. McManus, of St. Andrews, Grand Rapids; Deacon, the Rev. John G. Ehrenstrasser, of St. Mary's, Grand Rapids; sub-Deacon, the Rev. James C. Pulcher, of St. James', Grand Rapids; Assistant-Consecrators, the Rt.-Rev. Casper H. Borgess and the Rt.-Rev. William McCloskey; Masters of Ceremonies, Dr. Henry Moeller, the Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, and the Rev. John Schoenhoeft; Chaplains to the Bishops-elect, the Rev. F. X. Dutton, the Rev. Joseph Benning, the Rev. M. Dalton, the Rev. Joseph Bruche, the Rev. H. W. Grumme; Chaplains to the First Assistant Consecrator, the Very Rev. E. Joes and the Rev. J. Friedland; Chaplains to the Second Assistant Consecrator, the Rev. Dr. Charles Kemper and the Rev. William Sidley; Acolytes, the Rev. Graff and the Rev. Thomas D. Flannery; book and candle bearers, the Rev. F. A. Wimsey and the Rev. William H. Hickey; censor-bearer, the Rev. A. Nevin; chantors, the Rev. E. Van Louwe, the Rev. C. P. Moes, and the Rev. C. A. Botte. The cathedral was crowded, and the services lasted nearly five hours. The music, under direction of Prof. Kramer, a chorus of fifty voices and solos from Mmes. C. H. Dyer and Campau, Miss Minnie Milwine, and Messrs. Eddy, Connelly, and others, was the finest ever heard at a religious gathing here. Rev. Dr. Braun, of New York, a student with the Bishop at the American College, Rome, preached the sermon. This evening the Bishop first officiated in his diocese at pontifical vespers; Bishop Elder preaching the sermon. The Bishop has made an excellent impression, not only on his own people but on those of other denominations who have met him. He has not announced his staff, but is expected to do so in a few days.

DECATUR, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—The Rt.-Rev. P. J. Boltes, Bishop of the Alton Diocese, conducted confirmation services at St. Patrick's and St. James' Churches in this city today. Over 150 persons were confirmed. This afternoon there was a procession of the new communicants on the streets.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Charles P. Kellogg.

A funeral service of the simplest character was held yesterday afternoon over the remains of Mr. Charles P. Kellogg, at his late home, No. 1923 Prairie avenue. By the time appointed, 1:30 p. m., the parlor floor of the spacious mansion was filled to overflowing with those who had come to pay their last respects to the departed. There were only a few ladies present, the bulk of the attendance being composed of leading businessmen. No display of any kind was made. Only a few beautiful floral tributes were visible, and the casket was without any attempt at decoration. The Rev. S. J. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, stood near the head of the coffin, and, after quoting a few appropriate Scriptural passages, recited the Lord's Prayer, following this with another short Biblical reading, and closing with an earnest petition to the throne of grace and a benediction upon the mourning assemblage. The friends of Mr. Kellogg were then requested to remember his face as it had been in life, and all except the immediate friends and relatives withdrew without attempting to view the face of the dead. Shortly afterward the hearse and a few carriages proceeded to the Lake Shore depot. The body will be buried at Utica, N. Y., where Mr. Kellogg was born.

The Tribute of the Press Club to Deceased Journalists.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Press Club yesterday afternoon appropriate resolutions were adopted relative to the death of M. J. Gallagher and W. G. Kercheval, members of the journalistic fraternity. Typographical Union No. 16 paid a warm tribute to Mr. Kercheval, who was one of its active members. The resolutions referred to the intimate relations held by the deceased with the union during nearly a quarter of a century, and spoke of his long and faithful labors in the cause of trade-unionism.

Other Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—Col. Jack Hayes, of Mexican War fame, died at Oakland this evening.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—News is received here of the death of Mrs. Stover, sister of ex-President Johnson, at the Union depot at Carter, Tenn. She was buried at Greenville Friday. This leaves Mrs. Patterson, who formerly presided at the White House, the last survivor of the late President's family.

A CIRCUS ATTACKED.

Delaware Roughs, Displeased with O'Brien's Circus, Attack the Employes with Fatal Results—Guns and Revolvers Used.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—A special from Dover states that O'Brien's circus Saturday was attacked by a mob after the evening performance. The mob opened fire on the wagons on their way to the depot accompanied by a guard of showmen. Eight or ten circus employés were shot, some seriously. Charles Henderson, one of the proprietors, was shot in the eye and head, and one of the drivers was shot from his wagon. A portion of the wounded were taken to the office of Dr. Wilson and their injuries attended to; the others were carried to the cars. The police made no arrests. A committee of citizens requested the Sheriff to restore order, and to call out the militia if necessary to suppress the outbreak. He summoned a posse, waited upon the proprietors of the show, and tendered his services. Under their protection the remainder of the wagons proceeded from the show-grounds to the depot without being molested. All the wagons were loaded at 3 o'clock this morning. A special train started for Cambridge, Md., with a physician in charge of the wounded. No arrests have yet been made. Several private residences and places of business were riddled with bullets. Several breech-loading guns and revolvers were the weapons used by the mob, who were dissatisfied with the show.

A dispatch from Cambridge, where the show exhibits tomorrow, states that there is no hope of the recovery of Henderson. The names of the other wounded men or the extent of their injuries is not ascertained.

MORPHINE'S VICTIM.

A Dayton Mystery Cleared Away—Death in a Cellar of a Once-Respected Woman.

DAYTON, O., April 22.—[Special.]—A horror has been partly unearthed here, after a week's investigation by detectives and Coroner. Last Tuesday the body of a middle-aged woman, entirely nude, was found in a dark and damp cellar on Ludlow street, where it had evidently lain for over a month. It was covered with two inches of mildew, and was so decomposed that it had to be shoveled into a coffin and interred immediately. Her clothes, old and tattered, were found in the next room. The whole affair was enveloped in mystery until tonight, when the woman's identity was established, although the manner of her death is yet unknown. She was Mrs. Homan, the wife of a very wealthy boot and shoe merchant in Wilmington, this State, and of one of the oldest and best families of Clinton County. Her father was very wealthy, and she moved in the best circles of society until a few years ago, when she contracted an uncontrollable appetite for liquor, opium, and laudanum. No tears of friends could check her; she was powerless, and gradually grew worse and worse. She was often seen publicly in a drunken condition, and the matter became the talk of the city. When she recovered from one of these debauches no one could have felt her degradation more keenly; and she frequently expressed the wish that death would end the disgrace to her family and friends. Finally she could bear it no longer, and last February ran off. Her husband made an active search for her, but all in vain, and hope was given up. She came directly to this city, where she eked out a scanty living by doing housework. She lived the life of a recluse in the cellar of a vacant house, and was satisfied with rags for covering and whisky and opium for subsistence. Often neighbors have heard her moaning during the night as in pain, but no one ever assisted her. It is now a question whether she was murdered or committed suicide. Public opinion predominates in the former, as a hostler working near by states that he once heard a strange man threaten to kill her. The investigation will be continued.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Saloonkeepers at Cleveland Will Fight It Tooth and Nail.

CLEVELAND, O., April 22.—[Special.]—The passage of the Scott tax-bill at Columbus left the Sunday closing of saloons law in a chaotic state. Yesterday the Democratic Mayor, John Farley, decided that the only law operating on the matter was an old ordinance drafted by himself when in the Council in 1872, and known by the name of its mover—the Russell ordinance. This provides that the saloons shall open after 2 o'clock on Sunday, and a good many of the places, especially in the central part of the city, so opened. The police were ordered to take the names of the places open for future reference, but no arrests were made. The Scott Tax law provides that the Council may regulate saloons at its own discretion, and an ordinance will be offered in the Council tomorrow similar to the Russell law. Bill Body, a prominent saloonkeeper, told your correspondent tonight that Mayor Farley had told him he might keep open after 2 o'clock. In 1881 eight arrests were made for violating this same Russell ordinance, and Police-Judge Solders decided it was unconstitutional. It went no higher, but basing their action on this decision and Congressman Forans' advice, who is their attorney, the Liquor League semi-officially announced this morning that the saloons were not to open, as the ordinance was bad law. Charles Mussar, of the Protective League, said tonight: "We shall fight the Scott Tax bill tooth and nail, way up to the Supreme Court. Our business is a legitimate one, and shall not be taxed."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Prospective Appointment of Health Commissioner Agitating Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 22.—[Special.]—The prospective appointment of a Health Commisssioner, under the new law, is exciting keen interest on the part of the politicians. The Commissioner will have a good deal of patronage at his disposal. He is to be appointed by the Superior Court. As at present constituted, this court is made up of two Republican Judges and one who is a Democrat. Judge Peck, who was chosen at the spring election, and is a Democrat, has not yet taken his seat. Were he on the bench the office of Health Commissioner would be given to a Democrat, but if the appointment is made before Judge Peck takes his seat it will go to a Republican. In the Legislature, both parties supported the bill creating the office of Health Commissioner. The Republican members felt kindly toward it for the reason that they supposed the appointment would be made before the Superior Court became Democratic. On the other hand, the Democrats were quietly working for the bill in the belief that Judge Peck would take his seat before the appointment was made. The Republican politicians are now urging the Superior Court to make the appointment at once, while the Democrats are urging Judge Peck to take his seat immediately, as he is entitled to do, instead of on the 1st of May, as he at first arranged to do. A difficulty is encountered, however, in the fact that Judge Peck has not yet received his commission from Gov. Foster, and the Democrats are beginning to charge that the issuing of the commission is being delayed on purpose to allow the Republican court to appoint the new health officer.

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

The Crime for Which George Lake Is Liable to Be Lynched.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—[Special.]—There is great excitement in Dorchester County, Southern Maryland, over a shocking outrage and attempted murder perpetrated a few evenings since on Hooper's Island. Mrs. Clara Simmons, a young woman, was in her house alone with her babe, her husband having gone to church, when George Lake, a negro employed on the farm, entered by a back door, and, coming on her unawares, knocked her down, kicked and beat her brutally, breaking her collar-bone and horribly mutilating her face and body. He then left her in an unconscious condition and fled to the woods. Her husband and several of the county officers pursued and captured him. He was taken to the Cambridge Town Jail, and several attempts have been made to take him out and lynch him, but the jail is carefully guarded. The lady is recovering, though still in a critical condition.

KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Arrest of the Scoundrels Who Sacked a Doniphan County Post-Office and Killed the Postmaster's Wife.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 22.—[Special.]—Maj. John M. Crowell, United States Post-Office Inspector, has arrested James Thomas and Edward Barlow, the desperadoes who robbed the Normanville Post-Office and shot the wife of Postmaster Normile, who is now dead; the ball entered the left ear and lodged in the brain. They are now incarcerated in the county jail, charged with robbery and destroying Government property, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner John M. Price, and will be given a preliminary trial tomorrow. Further particulars state that they brutally beat the Postmaster's brother, sacked the building, and riddled it with bullets, which was supplemented with stones until not a door or window in the post-office and store adjoining were intact. They declared that if any one approached they would shoot, saying: "We are a new Jesse James gang, and don't you forget it," and started for Huron, but were cut short by the timely arrival or officers.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

MILES CITY, Mont., April 21.—[Special.]—In the District Court Judge Wadie today sentenced Henry Lumpp to fifteen years in the penitentiary for the killing of Deputy Sheriff "Muggins" Taylor in Billings last summer. The case of George M. Carther, indicted for the murder of J. D. Russell in Billings last October, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock last evening, and after being out thirteen hours reported themselves unable to agree and were discharged. They stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. A new trial will probably be had at once.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 22.—James Williams, of the firm of Williams & McCauley, lumber-dealers, of Big Creek, was arrested for embezzling $20,000 from a New York firm in 1876. Williams escaped to Mexico, but returned to this country. He failed last week for $5,000, owing $3,500 in this city. It seems that the true name of Williams is Lathrop. He was Cashier in his father's banking-house in this city.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Policeman John Coffey was killed by Alfred Gossett, negro. Officer Tiller shot Gossett, and the latter is not expected to live.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—Near Murfreesboro today Wat Ransom shot and instantly killed his cousin, William Ransom, Deputy-Sheriff, in a quarrel over a game of cards, and instantly left on his horse. The parties had been shooting at a mark, and Wat claims he thought all the barrels were empty, and aimed merely to snap at his cousin.

TOLEDO'S "TELEGRAM."

TOLEDO, O., April 21.—[Special.]—For a few days negotiations have been pending between J. D. Battelle & Co., who for nearly three years have been the successful conductors of the *Morning Telegram*, and Gen. James M. Comley, A. W. Francisco, and A. E. Lee, all of Columbus, for the purchase of that paper. The negotiations were concluded this evening and the transfer made. The price is announced at $30,000 cash. Two years and a half ago the *Telegram* (then the *Commercial*), almost reduced to a wreck, was sold by the Assignee to Battelle & Co. for $12,000. The *Telegram* has the Associated Press franchise, and is the only morning paper here. Messrs. Comley and Francisco were for several years publishers of the Columbus *Journal*. The new owners come well equipped with capital and experience. The *Telegram's* politics will remain the same. Republican.

FOR EXPORTING WHISKY IN BOND.

CINCINNATI, O., April 22.—The American Export & Warehouse Company has just been formed here for the purpose of exporting whisky in bond and warehousing abroad. The principal office is in Louisville. The officers are Charles H. Kellogg, Cincinnati, President; W. H. Thomas, Louisville, Vice-President; C. L. Mills, Cincinnati, Secretary; J. G. Schmidlaff, Cincinnati, Treasurer; F. O. Boyd, New York, Manager. Their first vessel will leave Newport News, Va., May 4. Nearly all the leading distillers and shippers of the West are stockholders.

NEW YORK.

The Bulls Disappointed Over the Result of the Week's Speculation.

A Business-House Victimized by Two Faithless Employes at Once.

A Popular Contralto Singer the Victim of Carelessness in Handling the Mails.

Belief that Philip Van Patten, the Socialist, Has Committed Suicide.

BUSINESS.

A FAIR WEEK'S OPENING WITNESSES A CLOSE OF BLIGHTED HOPES.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Last week's stock market opened full of promise for the bulls, and closed a lamentable exhibition of blighted hopes. The upward movement, which had grown almost strong enough to "go it alone," has been again knocked off its pins, and nobody knows when it will get on them again. Free selling by large holders and renewed attacks by the bears did the business. It is idle to cry over spilled milk, but one cannot but regret that a movement which was so near to success should not have been permitted to achieve it. The week was more than usually characterized by events of financial importance, and they were mostly of a character to affect prices favorably, although from some *lucus a non lucendo* reason they failed to do so.

A brief recapitulation will epitomize the history of the week: Probably the most important event, or at least the one which exerted the strongest influence upon market prices, was connected with the new deal in Northwest. When it was reported that the company contemplated issuing $10,000,000 new stock at par, to represent the acquisition of new roads, the price bounded up suddenly and pulled up the rest of the market with it. When this was denied, and it became known that the new issue was to be in the shape of 5 per cent collateral bonds, the price as rapidly tumbled, and with it values generally. Thus disappointment has followed disappointment, and Hope, which has told so many a flattering tale of an immediate partition of the cucurbitaceous fruit, has again fooled the credulous purchaser of Northwest. Second in importance was the reported transfer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Although there has been no official publication of the terms of the sale, it is believed that the Hannibal preferred shares will be paid for in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5 per cent bonds at par, and the common shares at 42—the price paid by Gould and Sage upon the occasion of the Duff transfer. Two other railroad companies are in the market for large loans, the Wabash for $10,000,000 and the Baltimore & Ohio for $12,500,000. The first places its loan in the London market, and will devote the proceeds to building a line from Baltimore to Philadelphia; the second offers its loan to stockholders, with the collateral attachment of certain treasury securities and the guarantee of the Iron Mountain Company, and will use the money (if it gets it) to pay off the floating debt and car-trust obligations beginning to fall due. The old, old yarn referring to the withdrawal of the Jersey Central from the hands of the Receiver and leasing it to the Reading was burnished up as good as new. At first the story was to the effect that there was to be a contest for the coming election, but it is now said that the Gowen-Garrett party have already secured it.

The Western Union Company went through the form and ceremonies yesterday of ratifying the Mutual Union lease. The East Tennessee speculation continued, and there is considerable talk of a future consolidation of the Gould and Seney interests at the South and Southwest. The price did not advance, however, which is not remarkable, seeing that to all appearances both of the contracting parties are selling the stock.

The bank statement was better and showed a restoration of the 25 per cent legal reserve.

In spite of the fact that the foregoing items may be considered propitious, and to a certain degree an evidence of returning confidence, the market closed heavier and lower.

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

A FIRM TAKEN IN BY TWO TRUSTED EMPLOYES.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Peter Lang, the senior member of the firm of Lang, Robinson & Co., flour merchants, at Nos. 2 and 3 South street, with Messrs. Henry J. Robinson and Charles W. Lang, the other members of the firm, were in consultation today with Inspector Byrnes and several of his detectives in relation to the flight of W. H. Sinclair, the bookkeeper, and S. B. Halliday, a salesman, in the employ of the firm. Sinclair is known to have carried away with him $1,200 in cash belonging to his employers. Halliday, who came originally from Cleveland, O., had been employed by the firm for about two years, and was well thought of by his employers. In the spring of 1882 Sinclair was made bookkeeper at Halliday's recommendation. They were both unmarried, and appeared to have no bad associates or bad habits. Last Wednesday Mr. Charles W. Lang, who was the business manager of the concern, directed Sinclair to close up his books and prepare a balance-sheet, and to have it ready by May 1, in such a shape that it could be sworn to before a Notary Public. His employers noticed that Sinclair seemed somewhat worried after receiving these orders, but they did not for a moment suspect that there was anything wrong with him. Sinclair was in the office attending to his duties as usual yesterday at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He made up the deposits for the bank, consisting of between $7,000 and $8,000 in checks, $1,200 in currency, and between $700 and $800 in silver coin. He said that he would go round to the Manhattan Bank in Wall street and make the deposits, and then go to lunch. He went out, but failed to return, and since that time his employers have not seen him. When his long absence caused remark, a messenger was sent to the bank, and it was there ascertained that Sinclair had deposited the checks and silver coin, but not the $1,200 in currency. This, of course, aroused the suspicions of the firm, and the members became alarmed when they found that Sinclair had taken the keys of the safe with him. There was between $5,000 and $6,000 in cash in the safe, which was needed for paying claims tomorrow, and it was feared that he had taken this money also. The safe was opened, but its contents were found intact. Search was then instituted for Sinclair and his intimate friend Halliday, who had not been at the warehouse during Saturday. At the house where they had occupied rooms it was found that they had gone away on Wednesday, saying that they were about to leave the city. They had taken away all their property in a hack. In searching for the fugitives, Mr. Lang says that he ascertained, greatly to his surprise, that the men had lived in very extravagant style at the Rossmore and other hotels, and had indulged in wine-suppers and other expensive luxuries beyond their means. Telegrams were sent to the police authorities of Cleveland and other Western cities, where it is supposed that the fugitives may have taken refuge, and the arrest of Sinclair has been ordered. It is feared that the two men may have taken passage on one of the five or six steamers which left this port for Europe. Mr. Peter Lang said today that he feared that the firm had been made the victim of a long series of thefts by Sinclair, and may have lost thousands of dollars by his peculations. Both men have respectable connections in Cleveland, and came well recommended to the firm.

MISS HOPE GLENN.

SHE MOURNS THE LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—When Miss Hope Glenn, the contralto who sang with Christine Nilsson during the latter's recent tour, was in St. Louis she bought a draft for $300 payable to her own account at the office in this city of the American Exchange in Europe. The draft was drawn by the International Bank of St. Louis on the National Park Bank of New York in favor of Miss Glenn. She indorsed the paper and forwarded it to the American Exchange office by mail. It never reached its destination. A month later Miss Glenn wrote inquiring about the draft, and inquiry established the fact that it had been paid at the National Park Bank and returned to St. Louis in the regular course of business. Upon writing to the International Bank the officers of the American Exchange received the canceled draft, and found that it bore the indorsement of one B. F. Nieswender, supplemental to that of Miss Glenn. It was learned at the Park Bank here that the draft had been sent in there from Delmonico's, and further investigation established the fact that the draft had been cashed at Delmonico's Twenty-sixth street restaurant and that Nieswender had been identified by James R. Keene, who, on being questioned, stated that he merely knew Nieswender in a business way, and identified him to Delmonico's cashier simply as being of that name. Efforts are now being made to discover who Nieswender is, and how he came into possession of the draft. Detectives are searching for him, and Miss Glenn mourns the loss of $300.

VAN PATTEN.

THE WIDELY-KNOWN SOCIALIST HAS PROBABLY COMMITTED SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—Phillip Van Patten, the widely-known Socialist agitator, is missing, and friends who inquired at police headquarters this evening could find no trace of him on the records there. On Saturday his boarding-mistress received a letter from him with a city postmark. In it he said that he was a disappointed man who did not care to live longer, and that he intended to poison himself. He wrote that he had destroyed all his books and papers to prevent any one else from reaping the fruits of his labors. He has been especially prominent as the prospective editor of the *Voice*, an organ of the movement. Recently he has been depressed by criticisms of his methods, and this condition was aggravated last week by the publication in a New York German paper of an extract from one in Chicago calling him "a self-seeking demagog and politician." His friends do not doubt that he has committed suicide.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

JOHN PENDER, THE CABLE KING, TUMBLES TO THE NEW SYSTEM.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: The recent visit of Mr. John Pender's son to this country disclosed the fact that the main reason why the old "cable-king" did not go into the Directorship of the Western Union, and did not do anything toward listing the stock of that company on the London Stock Exchange, was not so much the disagreement with Mr. Gould in regard to the cable monopolization, but the fact that he had seen a piece of the compound wire of the Postal Telegraph system, and had been initiated into the manner of its working. After having thoroughly examined both he declared that we were probably on the eve of a revolution in telegraphy, and shut right down on the Western Union. The present visit of Dr. Green to England is therefore not at all likely to improve the chances of the listing of the stock on the London Exchange. The lawsuits and dividend injunctions alone would be sufficient to deter the British investors, not to speak of the unfavorable influence of Mr. Pender's views. In a few days the underground laying of the Postal wires will be completed to Chicago, and the working of the new system will thus be tested publicly.

ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—Mr. John J. Flynn, ex-Consul to Chemnitz, Saxony, reached this city today on the City of Berlin, from Liverpool, and left for Chicago tonight.

Manuel Romero, of the Gen. Diaz party, was taken suddenly and seriously ill today. He is better tonight.

Peter Ratel, coachman, was killed this morning by James Martin during a drunken quarrel.

Edward Hodgeman, bartender, fatally stabbed Michael Meehan this morning.

Alexander Rhind, linen merchant, died at Brick Church, N. J., of pneumonia.

New York manufacturers of railway appliances are beginning to show a decided interest in the forthcoming National Exposition at Chicago. Eastern railroad men comment favorably on the enterprise, and the indications are that there will be a large attendance of them at the exhibition. Signs of an awakening interest on the part of the public in general are reported by the New York Commissioners. Mr. Rogers says: "Earnest work yet has to be done to arouse New York to the importance of having an honorable representation at the exposition, but I am glad to say that our manufacturers are beginning to realize the necessity of action."

CROP PROSPECTS.

Complete Report of the Condition of All the Wheat-Growing Sections Except California.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The *Tribune* tomorrow will publish a lengthy article on condition of all the wheat-growing sections of the United States except California. "These reports," says the *Tribune*, "are not merely estimates made at a single point of observation in each State or Territory, but are comprehensive reviews based on exact and specific reports from the various counties or towns. They thus afford the most complete survey of the wheat country which has been published anywhere this year. Great care has been taken to have the reports not only comprehensive but entirely accurate. They contain the observations and estimates, not of grain-dealers and speculators, but of disinterested investigators, who have sought only to give the facts without color of any kind." These reports show that the outlook is good for an average crop of wheat this year. The reports of damage from the severe cold prove to have been unfounded in nearly all cases. From Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, and Dakota the reports are all favorable for a fair average crop, and in some cases for an increase over that of last year. There will be a slight falling-off in the product of Minnesota. The falling-off in that State, however, will be more than counterbalanced by the increased acreage in the newer wheat-growing sections like Dakota, which will almost double its acreage, and possibly double its yield. Some of the comparatively older States are also increasing their acreage. Wisconsin will increase hers no less than 20 per cent, Missouri from 10 to 15 per cent, Kentucky 10 per cent, and so on the greatest falling off will be in Ohio. But even Ohio prospects have brightened visibly during the last week or more, and it is believed that the yield will not be more than a third smaller than that of last year. The *Tribune* says in its summary: "The prospect today is good for an average yield. It may not be as great as that of last year, but that, with the exception of the tremendous yield in 1880, was the largest the country has ever produced. Both winter and spring wheat crops will have a favorable start, and it is not surprising, in view of this encouraging fact, to see the prophets of a short crop revising their estimates. A month ago they were sure the crop would fall below an average yield anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent. Now they admit that the shortage will not exceed 15 per cent, and may fall as low as 5 per cent. Conservative judges, who have all along claimed a fair crop to be the most probable outcome, are strengthened in their view and are inclined to claim a slight advance over an average yield. Judging from present data their estimate seems entirely reasonable. This estimate includes the California crop, which is now generally conceded to be in good condition, and to promise an average yield in all save a few limited acres.

Progress of Spring-Wheat Sowing—Encouraging Reports from Various Quarters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—[Special.]—Official reports concerning the progress of spring-wheat sowing in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota were received here tonight. In the southern part of the section covered by reports the sowing of spring wheat is practically ended. Should the weather continue fine for another week spring-wheat sowing will be pretty much done in all the States named. The ground is in excellent condition and the seed is growing under the most favorable circumstances. All reports agree that, with an average good season, the yield of spring wheat will be very large—considerably larger than last year.

Your correspondent is in receipt of further reports concerning the condition and prospects of crops in this State. All those reports are similar in character to those already summarized in these dispatches. The ground has been well covered with snow all through the winter, and the winter wheat comes out in a most vigorous and promising condition. The rain today has been most welcome, increasing the expectation of a large crop.

Private advices received tonight from trustworthy sources in the winter-wheat sections of Kansas state that much needed and most welcome warm rains have come, sending the plant forward at a rapid rate. The plant is strong and healthy and of excellent color, and is growing very rapidly. Unless there shall be some setback not now anticipated, the yield will be immense.

Official reports are received today from nearly every county in Pennsylvania, giving highly important and interesting news concerning the condition and prospectst of the growing winter-wheat crop in that State. A summary of those reports shows a most encouraging condition of affairs. There has been something of an increase in the acreage. The plant is strong and vigorous, and several well-posted conservatives predict that the total yield of the State will be at least 30,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent increase over last year.

S. W. Tallmadge, of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, who makes a specialty of collecting official crop reports from different parts of the State, received tonight important reports from several counties in New York. All the counties sending reports show a considerable acreage over last year. The plant comes out from its winter covering of snow with a bright, healthy, vigorous appearance. It is believed that the winter-wheat crop in New York State will be the largest in the history of the State.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 22.—[Special.]—Your correspondent today held an interview with a traveling representative of one of the largest firms in the West engaged in the manufacture of flour-making and grain-cleaning machinery. The informant had just returned from a careful tour of crop-inspection throughout Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. The winter-wheat crop in Southern Iowa is in a very fair condition, but the acreage is very small. Rye is in excellent shape. Most of the spring wheat in this section is sown, and much of it is out of the ground. The acreage will be larger than usual. Oats are being put under ground very extensively, and in the extreme southwest corner of the State some green fields may be seen. The farmers are preparing to plant a larger acreage of corn than last year. They procure most of their seed from Nebraska, and where it has been tried it has been found good, healthy, and quick to sprout. In the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska 50 per cent of the old corn crop is now on hand.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—The condition of the growing wheat is much more encouraging than it was two weeks ago, though many fields on prairie lands are being plowed up to sow in oats. Not more than a half crop, if that, can be expected in this county.

PANA, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—With favorable weather the wheat, which has been in a critical condition, will yield a paying crop. All kinds of fruit will probably be plentiful, excepting peaches.

ASHLEY, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has been through eleven counties and has sufficient returns from others to justify a fair estimate of three-fourths of a crop of wheat for Southern Illinois.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 22.—[Special.]—The weather for the last ten days has been of a most favorable character for growing crops. Wheat looks very promising. The outlook is now for a crop above the average. Out of 100 inquiries sent out by a large grain firm here as to the condition and prospect, seven-tenths report the outlook good and condition favorable, and if any reported it unfavorable it arose from the winter's freezing. The acreage is estimated to be about 17 per cent less than last year. In some sections they are planting corn. Of this there will be an increased acreage, as the bountiful harvest of 1882 has allowed a larger number to go into stock-raising, and the demand for feed will be greater.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, seeding is progressing rapidly in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—[Special.]—Much interest is felt upon the subject of the crop outlook in the Northwest. The continued cold weather is full of ominous forebodings. The people in this latitude who have been tempted into the belief that spring is at hand by the evidences of green grass are disappointed at the situation in Dakota. A visit to that region during the last week shows that little or nothing is yet being done in the way of seeding; that there is no present prospect that work can be satisfactorily inaugurated within the next week, and that very much of the ground is as yet unplowed. This fact, taken with the lateness of the spring, is likely result in large tracts of land being left unturned during the coming season. Material additions were made to the tillage acreage last year in the shape of new breaking, but the failure to cultivate threatens to result in no actual increase. The farmers are not encouraged by the outlook in Dakota. Up to Friday night there was no unusually high water in the Red River Valley, and the water had so far receded in the collies that the roads were reasonably passable. The marshes are full of water, however, and spring is fondly hoped for to dry them up.

FLOOD AND STORM.

Raging Rivers in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—A Winnepeg dispatch says: The Red River has now risen thirteen feet. The water is up to the middle span of Louise Bridge. The ice began to move last evening, but did not finally clear Louise Bridge until 7 o'clock this evening, when it started in blocks and proceeded as far as St. Johns, where it lodged. The water is about the same hight as when the ice went out last year, but being stationary would indicate the near approach of a fall in the water, instead of the freshets, as last year. Broadway and Louise bridges are now past any danger. The ice has also broken in the Assinaboine, and will probably pass into the Red River tomorrow, but no danger is expected from it. Navigation may now be considered open.

At Grand Forks the river is rising slowly. It is not yet over the banks, but the heavy rains have swollen the small streams emptying into the river. It is expected that this will cause the submersion of the low lands.

James River, at Jamestown, is high, and that part of the country between Steele and Bismarck is under water, and it is thought that the Northern Pacific tracks are washed out in some places.

There were heavy rains in Minnesota and Dakota all day Saturday and Sunday.

The Mississippi at this point is high, but there is no overflow as yet.

The Minnesota is causing high water here.

Further Rise at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—[Special.]—A further rise of eighteen inches will flood most of the cellars in West St. Paul. A reporter who took a trip across the bridge today found that the water had backed up over several acres of the flat around the bend, and was making channels for itself in several places; still no damage had been done. The people were anticipating a flooding of their property, though apparently they had made no preparations for it. At one point, a few rods below the bridge, the water is up to the doorsteps of a little old house, the occupants of which are obliged to make use of a skiff in coming and going. The island has a half-submerged appearance, the water having come up around the roots of the trees and bushes at several points. On this side of the river several of the houses on the flats above the city have become isolated, but the occupants do not appear to be very much disturbed over the matter, as the experience of past seasons have accustomed them to island life.

Much Damage at Davenport from a Violent Rain-Storm.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 22.—[Special.]—Much damage has been done, particularly on the river, by the wind-storm, which has been intensifying since noon today. In the eight hours from 2 p. m. until 10 o'clock tonight the total movement was 240 miles, or much stronger than reported elsewhere throughout the West by the signal service. At 3:55 this afternoon the velocity was thirty-eight miles per hour; but at this writing the east wind has combined with a heavy rain, and is much more destructive than at any former time today. It has been considered unsafe to swing the draw at the Government bridge, had there been occasion to do so, but no boats have moved.

Severe Snow Storm in Wyoming and Nebraska.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 22.—One of the severest snow-storms of the season struck Wyoming and Nebraska, prostrating telegraph wires in all directions, and blockading railway cuts. There is a blocade of snow near Sherman Station, the highest point on the Union Pacific Road. The east and west passenger trains are lying at Cheyenne and Laramie City, respectively. Trains will move tomorrow. The storm was a blizzard, and very severe for the time. It extended over the most of Wyoming and Western Nebraska. Cattle losses are nominal, because of the snow passing away rapidly with wind.

Train Blown From the Track.

DENVER, Col., April 22.—During a storm in the mountains yesterday a passenger train on the South Park Railroad, which left Leadville in the morning, was blown from the track near Como, and the baggage car and three coaches were turned over on their side. Several of the train crew and two or three passengers were slightly injured, but nobody was seriously hurt. The storm was very severe, the wind attaining a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and the snow being badly drifted.

Terrible Storm in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 22.—A terrible storm swept over the city today. Considerable damage was done.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, threatening weather and rain, southerly to westerly winds, lower barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For the Gulf States, fair weather in west portions, local rains, followed by clearing weather in east portions, winds shifting from southwest to northwest, with rising barometer and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain followed in the west portion by clearing, cooler weather, easterly winds, becoming variable, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lake region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with light rains, northeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature in southern portions, falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, occasional rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, north to west winds, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

For Colorado, cool, fair weather.

Reports from the Pacific coast are missing.

The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers will rise rapidly during Monday.

Cautionary signals continue at Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Escanaba.

BULLETIN.

The storm which was central in Kansas yesterday morning is now apparently central in the Lower Missouri Valley.

Local storms have developed in Tennessee and Virginia, attended with very heavy rains.

Rain prevailed during the day in all the districts except in the West Gulf district and Northern New England, and continues in the Middle Atlantic States, and thence westward over Tennessee, the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys.

Cooler northerly to easterly winds are reported from the Lake region and Ohio Valley, and slightly warmer southerly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Cool and fair weather is indicated for the Lake region, Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys on Tuesday.

Fair weather is indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Virginia on Tuesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	47	40	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	37	29	N	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	39	41	N. E.	High	.03	Fair.
Buffalo	42	36	N. E.	Fresh	*—	Clear.
Cairo	66	63	S. E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Concho	..	59	S. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	31	29	N	Fresh	.08	L.snw.
Chicago	41	38	N. E.	Brisk	.20	H. rain
Cincinnati	64	53	N. E.	Fresh	.51	H. rain
Cleveland	40	37	N. E.	Fresh	.09	Fair.
Davenport	45	40	E	High	.02	Lt rain
Denver	47	38	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	49	44	E	Brisk	.33	Th'ng
Detroit	45	36	N	Fresh	9	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	52	45	N. W.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	42	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	37	36	N. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Erie	41	38	N. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Escanaba	..	32	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	53	42	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	75	60	......	......	....	Clear.
Galveston	79	12	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	40	39	N. E.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	..	41	N. E.	Brisk	.05	Clear.
Indianapolis	66	45	N. E.	Fresh	.16	H. rain
Keokuk	64	45	N. E.	Brisk	.94	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	48	40	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	38	41	N. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	71	62	E	Light	*—	Fair.
Louisville	61	58	N. E.	Fresh	.31	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	75	65	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	38	..	......	......	....	......
Memphis	76	70	W	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	38	38	E	Brisk	*—	Clear.
Mackinaw	41	33	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	46	40	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	68	62	E	Light	.06	Cl'dy.
North Platte	45	38	N	Brisk	.06	H. rain
Omaha	61	44	E	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	38	35	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	46	42	N. E.	Light	.16	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	79	77	S	Fresh	*—	Lt rain
Port Huron	42	38	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	38	35	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	82	65	......	......	....	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	76	60	S. W	Light	0	Clear.
Shreveport	79	65	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	70	53	N. E	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	70	60	S. E.	Fresh	.60	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	40	40	E	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	53	39	N. E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	40	41	N. E	Brisk	.02	Fair.
Yankton	54	41	E	......	....	......
Yarmouth, Can	..	..	E	High	1.11	Lt rain
Minnedosa	47	40	N. E	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	70	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.720	42.5	78	E	19	.27	Lt. rain.
10:18 a. m.	29.721	43.5	78	E	14		Lt. rain.
2:18 p. m.	29.740	40.0	68	N. E.	20	.05	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.731	40.0	80	E	17		Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.793	38.0	73	N. E.	21	.20	Hy. rain.

Maximum thermometer, 49.0.
Minimum thermometer, 38.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.751.
Mean daily thermometer, 40.4.
Mean daily humidity, 72.3.

OAKLAND PARK RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—Today was the first day of the spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association at Oakland Park. The day was good but the track was heavy.

California Stake, half-mile for 2-year-olds—Eight started. The race was won by Prince Norfolk; Callie Smart second, Fiamma third. Time, 50½ seconds.

Hearst Stakes, free for all, three-quarter-mile dash—Six started. The race was won by Jim Douglas; Joe Howell second, Premium third. No time taken.

Winter's Stakes, mile and a half, for 3-year-olds—Won by Gano; Laura second. Time, 2:49.

Fourth race—Hurdle, mile and a quarter, five hurdles—Won by Hattie D.; Mollie H. second. Time, 2:27.

ENTRIES AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—[Special.]—The entries for the $10,000 purse at Charter Oak Park have not yet been made public. The time of their presentation expired the 17th inst., but the managers are awaiting entries by mail, which, if posted in any part of the country on that date, will be received. The unusual delay is due to the anticipation of entries from Hickok and another owner en route from San Francisco. A full list will be completed and announced early this week.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrived, the City of Berlin, from Italy; Nevada, from Liverpool; Thingvalla, from Stettin; and Suevia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, April 22.—The Frisia and Main, of New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22.—The passengers of the disabled steamer Vaderland will be transferred to the Belgenland, sailing from New York Saturday for Antwerp.

PEACE PROCLAMATION CONTINUED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 22.—The religious part of the observance of the centennial of Washington's proclamation to the Revolutionary army at Newburg of the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain took place today. Appropriate reference to the event was made in the pulpits in the Town of Fishkill and in Newburg. Union service was held this afternoon in the armory, at which were present the Mayor, Common Council, Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, and most of the clergymen of the city.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Serious Fire in Montreal Entailing a Loss of $80,000—Narrow Escapes.

Death of a Brave Fireman Under the Falling Walls of a Memphis Building.

Blazes of Varying Magnitude at Lansing, Mich., New York, and Elsewhere.

Destruction of a Manufactory at Montreal, with a Loss of $85,000.

MONTREAL, Que., April 22.—[Special.]—A fire broke out early this morning in the Canada Manufacturing Company's premises in Notre Dame street. The first known of it was by a lady occupying the third story. Hearing a rushing noise like a break in the water-pipe she jumped out of bed, and opened a door in the rear, when she was driven back by a dense volume of smoke. Shutting the door, which was of iron, she rushed to the window and gave the alarm. There was no retreat for the inmates, as the stairs were on fire, but in a few minutes the brigade was present, and by the aid of the Skinner ladder all four ladies were safely rescued, but in their night-dresses only. They were, however, soon driven to shelter. The building on fire was used for a confectionery factory, and was in the rear of the main building facing the street. It was only a short time burning when two explosions took place in the interior from some unknown substance, completely carrying away the roof. The fire then spread to the front building, the upper flats being stored with goods belonging to the company and the lower flats and basement by Charles Alexander, restaurant and confectioner. It completely gutted the front house, as well as destroyed the factory. The flames also spread to the adjoining store, belonging to J. S. Carson & Co., stationers.

The loss is estimated as follows: Canada Manufacturing Company, on machinery, $20,000, and $15,000 on stock; insured in English offices for the full amount. Charles Alexander, loss $15,000; insured for $10,000, also in English offices. The premises belong to Melson's Bank, who are insured for $30,000 in English offices. The loss of J. S. Carson & Co. is principally by water, and will probably amount to $4,000, also covered by insurance. The manufacturing company was in course of liquidation. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the men left their work yesterday at 4 o'clock.

Destructive Fire at Albert Lea.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—[Special.]—An Albert Lea special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: About 7:30 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the rear of H. O. Harkness' warehouse, on the east side of Broadway. An alarm was immediately given, but before anything could be done the building was nearly burned down, it being a wooden structure of a light and inflammable character. The wind was blowing a strong gale, and the fire soon spread to Ruble & Green's machinery warehouse, and, notwithstanding the fire-engine did good service, both buildings were totally destroyed. At this writing it is not easy to tell if L. O. Green's livery barn will not be consumed. J. K. Ramsey, on the north, had a very narrow escape, the direction of the wind alone saving his building and a large stock of all kinds of farm machinery. The loss to Mr. Harkness will be heavy, but it is impossible to give any adequate estimate at present, as is the case with Ruble & Green. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the building was not used for anything but machinery, and was not occupied on Sunday.

A Fireman Buried under a Burning Building at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 22.—[Special.]—At half-past 3 o'clock this morning P. J. Kelly's saloon, a two-story brick building at No. 205 Main street, was discovered on fire, and all the engines of the city responded to the call and soon had the fire under control. During the progress a sad accident occurred. Capt. Charles B. Davis, of fire steamer No. 1, was in the alley on the north of the building in flames directing the stream from his engine. First-Pipeman Peter McManna and three others were just in his rear. Suddenly the wall fell out upon them, burying Capt. Davis and McManna in the ruins, the three other firemen escaping. When taken out Davis was dead, having been instantly killed. McManna had his hip dislocated and was otherwise injured, but will recover. Capt. Davis has been for many years connected with the department in the position he filled when killed. He was to have been married next Thursday.

Elsewhere.

LANSING, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—The main building, including machinery and rough stock, of the Lansing Wagon Works, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, between $20,000 and $30,000; insurance on entire works, $43,000. Rebuilding will commence tomorrow.

CHARLESTON, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—A shed with $9,000 worth of broom-corn, owned by Johnson Bros., near Humboldt, this county, burned last night. Insured for $5,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Origin, incendiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22.—The stone mill of Daniel Jones & Son, woolen goods, was partly burned this evening. Loss about $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The toy-factory of Leo Schlessinger & Co., 155 Avenue D, was damaged by fire today; loss, $25,000.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—About midnight a fire destroyed the large barn belonging to Fred Hubert, four small barns, the residences of Charles Sonsmith and G. W. Hill, and partially destroyed the residence of Peter Heller and the Anchor Hotel; total loss, $10,000; insurance, $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—Albert Blaess, a wealthy farmer in Lodi Township, lost three barns, with a large amount of grain and hay, by fire last night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000. Mrs. Blaess was the only person at home when the fire started, and in her endeavor to extinguish the flames she was severely burned.

RAILROADS.

An Elevated Railroad Around the City of Berlin, Germany—Its Massiveness and Stability Contrasted with the New York "L" Roads.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes that the City of Berlin, Germany, has just opened an elevated railway around the city that does away with all the objections of the New York roads. The correspondent, after referring to the objectionable features of the New York roads, says:

The Berlin elevated—"Staatbahn," they call it—is an entirely different sort of an affair. In the first place it does not spoil any more streets than is absolutely necessary. It cuts across lots, so to speak, going wherever it sees fit and taking the shortest way of getting there; and as it belongs to the Government it does not hesitate to buy and remove all buildings which stand in its way. The result is that it does not thrust itself almost into the front windows of the people along the streets, but goes stealing along through their back-yards and crossing streets on great iron bridges, thus allowing foot passengers a chance to live without being in constant terror of their lives every time they happen to pass near it; nor is it noisy and dirty, like its New York relative. Its roar is much more subdued and musical, and, what is much better, is not broken by any sharp rattling, but is continuous, like the hum of a huge bee, and it "holds over" the New York contrivance in the matter of stations as much as is possible. Instead of the common open sheds and cheerless waiting-rooms in which the New-Yorker waits for his train, the Berliner has immense iron and glass stations, into which the trains run to take up their waiting passengers, so that when one steps into a Berlin elevated station he unconsciously congratulates himself on the fact that he is dealing with a first-class railway and not with a horse-car line or a backwoods road. Maybe, though, the New-Yorkers do not need such superior depot accommodations, because their trains run so often. If they do not it is lucky for them. For, even if the company feels itself called upon to build large stations, there is hardly room in New York along the line of the "L" for such improvements as those of Berlin.

Nor does the dissimilarity between the systems stop here. The shaky, homely, disfiguring, inconvenient, and seemingly dangerous scaffolding upon which the happy New-Yorkers are whirled from one end of their city to the other would not be allowed in Berlin. In its stead we find a solid, substantial structure of brick, stone, and concrete some twenty feet in hight and as many broad, supporting upon its great arches, not a single narrow-gage track, but two tracks of the standard European gage, together with all the varied and complicated signal apparatus, which, puzzling though it may be to a novice, is an indispensable attachment to all European roads. Indeed, so massive is the structure that one cannot form an idea of its size and magnitude without seeing it where it lifts itself above the level of the open country and tracing it with the eye as it gradually foreshortens itself in the distance. In the few streets which this road occupies it holds full and undisputed sway. Beneath its arches no teams, no horse-cars, and no people can pass. Its arches fill the entire street, with the exception of a narrow passageway on each side, to which the business of the street is confined. Nor does it seem that this monopolizing works any hardship. For the streets which it has selected for its site are not prominent business streets nor those devoted to residences. And the people do not seem to be restive because they are deprived of the New York pleasures of having their clothes spoiled by drops of grease or dirty water, or of having cinders—some of them hot—slip down the backs of their necks from the passing trains.

The road is open and well patronized, especially on Sundays. It passes in close proximity to all the popular places of resort in the vicinity of Berlin, and is, therefore, crowded to its utmost capacity from morning till night on all holidays. Perhaps it is not so great a public convenience as the New York "L," but it is most certainly not so great a nuisance.

The Differential-Fare Problem Not Likely to Be Solved at the New York Meeting Next Wednesday.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore, and O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of Michigan Central, left for New York last evening to attend the meeting of the Passenger Branch of the Joint Executive Committee which will be held in New York Wednesday. The meeting is for the purpose of making one more effort to agree upon the proposed plan for establishing percentages of the passenger traffic between differential-fare points. Last December Commissioner Fink recommended certain divisions of business, which it was thought would be the actual result of the operation of the established differential fares. The records of through business of the different roads have been reported to Mr. Fink for the purpose of comparison with these percentages. No payments of monthly balances from the roads that have run ahead to those that have fallen behind have been made. Not until permanent percentages are agreed upon will it be possible to put into effect the plan for monthly settlements, and as it does not look probable that percentages can be agreed upon there is but little hope that a division of business will ever be made. The principle of differential passenger rates contemplates that each road shall operate under fares that will enable it actually to carry the percentage of the business allotted to it, thereby reducing the transfer of excess earnings between the roads to a minimum. Should the actual course of traffic fail to follow that of the experimental divisions, the existing differences in rates between the roads will be increased as the case requires. Differential fares have been in effect for the last six months between Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati and New York and Boston, and the test has not proved satisfactory enough to warrant their acceptance permanently or to extend the system to other points.

East and West Bound Traffic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—[Special.]—An unexpected increase in west-bound traffic is shown by last week's train record, while east-bound business fell off some even from the low mark of the previous week. Probably the reduction in grain rates may cause an important increase, or at least freightmen predict that it will; but it will hardly be very marked. The north and south roads are moving about as many loaded cars as they have averaged for some weeks past; yet the business is hardly up to the usual standard of this season of the year. Live stock, both in local and in through shipments, have begun to improve handsomely, and promises to be heavier over Indianapolis lines the coming season than in any former year. The total car-movement was 19,300, an increase of 379. Of these 16,268 were loaded.

Constructing a New Railroad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—The construction of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, to be the rival of the New York Central & Hudson River Road from New York City to Buffalo, with prospective Western connections, is now progressing rapidly between Syracuse and Rochester. Large gangs of men are employed in tree-falling, grading, bridge-building, etc.

The Quebec Central Railway Will Lose $250,000.

QUEBEC, Que., April 21.—It is understood that the Quebec Central Railway will lose $250,000 by the failure of its English agents, Cooperhall & Co.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The Fairmount coal and iron property of 4,900 acres has been purchased by a syndicate identified with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad.

The profits of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Coal & Iron Company for the first three months of this year were $2,841,243, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $162,682.

A company will in a few days file articles of incorporation with the Secretary of the State of Indiana which proposes to build a railroad from Maxwell, on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road, Middle Division, to Fairland, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road, passing through Greenfield, Ind.

Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, who is at present at London, has sent a cablegram to the officers of the road informing them that amicable traffic arrangements had been made with the Trustees of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. As the latter road is leased to the Erie Railway Company the above information indicates that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western will work together, and that the latter is to be the Erie's outlet to the Southwest.

The French have introduced on the line to Cannes and Nice a coupé salon car described by an English contemporary as the most delightful invention of the present day. A large railway-carriage is divided into three compartments, each of which has three seats. The compartment is wide and roomy, warm and yet airy. A portière conceals the entrance to the lavatory, which is prettily and ingeniously fitted up. At night a bed lets down, with a spring mattress, two most comfortable pillows, and an arrangement for protecting the feet against cold. The gaslight is sufficient to read by, but it can be turned down to any strength and shaded over. The springs of the carriage are admirable, and no fatigue is felt after a night's journey. The price is less than that of a berth in the wagon-lit. The other advantages are privacy, ventilation, comfort by day, and a perfect command over the supply of light.

SPICES.

[New York *Sun*.]—"Wooden nutmegs are things of the past, young man," said an east side grocer to the reporter. "They have been superseded."

"What has taken their places?"

"Just step around the counter here and I'll show you. Do you see that box of spices? They look very nice, don't they? Just smell 'em. They smell strong, don't they? Now, taste 'em; they taste good, too, as spices go. Well, young man, what do you think of 'em?"

"From all appearances I should say that they were a fair lot of spices."

"That is just where your judgment fails short. They are not spices at all."

"What are they, then?"

"Just ground cocoanut shells, flavored with spice extracts. The difference in color comes from burning the shells. Why do I keep 'em? Because people want 'em. Of course they are a fraud from beginning to end. But they are cheap, and people want cheap spices, just as they want everything else cheap. Large quantities are manufactured, and shipped all over the country. They are sold as genuine spices, but any grocer with a particle of sense knows from the price that they cannot be the real article. You see, they look, taste, and smell fully as well as the simon pure, but put 'em in food and you will soon see the difference. They do not flavor. A drop of clove extract will smell stronger than twenty pounds of cloves, but I think the twenty pounds would flavor more hot rums, don't you?

"You have no idea of the ingenuity that is used in getting up these and other imitations. The best chemical knowledge is employed. What do you think of stamping out whole peppers and cloves? It is done, though. Young man, the general grocery trade is extending. With glucose for sugar, oleomargarine for butter, cheese innocent of milk, and cocoanut shell spices, it is becoming a big business.

A FALLEN CHURCH.

The Controller of Hyde Park Unexpectedly Leaves for Parts Unknown.

As Near as Can Be Ascertained He Is Only About $8,000 in Arrears.

W. L. Church, Controller of the Village of Hyde Park, is missing under circumstances which seem to leave no doubt but that he is a defaulter of village funds to the amount of some $7,000 or $8,000. He was last seen in Hyde Park on Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, the day on which he was to hand over the funds in his possession to the Village Treasurer. He did not keep his appointment, and has not been seen since. Yesterday afternoon it was deemed advisable to force open the safe in the village-hall. This was done, and instead of cash and checks to the amount of some $7,700, which should have been in the safe, but $85 in small checks and a solitary $5 gold piece were found.

FORCING THE SAFE.

The circumstances which led up to the forcing of the safe yesterday are briefly these: Saturday, April 7, a resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees appointing Mr. Henry T. Chace to examine the Controller's books. This was done merely as a matter of business, as Mr. Church's reputation was excellent, and he was, in fact, a strong candidate for reappointment. Friday night, April 13, the night before the next meeting of the board, at which the new members were to be sworn in and the appointive officers named, several of the officials called Church to the village-hall and told him they wanted him to count the money in his possession, so that the committee could report that his accounts were correct. He appeared to be perfectly willing, and said he wanted to step over to the drug-store a moment. He was gone about two hours, and just as the officials were about to give him up, appeared and said he would have the safe ready in a moment. The safe was then examined, and $4,601.40, partly in cash and partly in Treasurer's receipts were found, making him square with his accounts. The expert's examination of the books had found an error in his account with the cash-drawer of some $1,100, which was attributed to unintentional error, and was covered by the amount in the safe.

BORROWING FOR EVEN.

It is now supposed that his absence of two hours on that evening was due to his calling on his personal friends here and there, and borrowing enough to make good the $1,100. The count appearing satisfactory, the committee reported that the Controller had sufficient funds in his possession to make his accounts good. As he had not handed it over to the treasurer, and some of the other departments of his accounts had not been thoroughly examined, he was not reappointed Controller at the meeting of Saturday, April 14. He agreed at the time the count was made to turn the funds over to George Willard, the Treasurer, at the first opportunity. Willard was absent in Springfield until Friday night of last week. Thursday Church was notified that at noon last Saturday Willard would be in the village hall to give him the receipt for the funds in his possession.

WORKING OVER THE BOOKS.

Friday night H. T. Chace, the expert, and Charles L. Norton, the village-hall assistant, worked till 12 o'clock over the books. Soon after they left Church appeared and went up-stairs. He came down soon, and then returned, leaving the second time about 1 o'clock. He talked with the night-watchman in the police station, which is in the basement of the village-hall, and had a package under his arm at the time. No importance was attached to his visit, as there was no suspicion that anything was wrong, and he often worked in the office till late at night. The next day, last Saturday morning, he was seen at the Hyde Park station about 7 o'clock.

He failed to keep the appointment with Willard for Saturday noon. Repeated visits to his house and a watch during the night by the police failed to reveal his whereabouts, and the safe was forced yesterday, with the result as stated above.

Since the count of April 13 he has received in the neighborhood of $3,300 from various sources, making the amount of the deficit about $8,000. In short, finding that he was slightly behind in his accounts, he visited the safe in the middle of the night and took all the available cash, checks, cash-books, vouchers, etc. The village will lose nothing by the transaction, as the three bondsmen of Church are wealthy. Church was well known and very popular throughout the village. His father, William L. Church, who died about two years ago, was well known as a politician in Chicago. Church is a married man, with several children; and a large number of friends will learn of his fall with surprise and sorrow. There is a warrant out for his arrest, but his whereabouts are at present unknown.

INDIAN NEWS.

Lawless Whites About to Move Against the San Carlos Indians—Precautions Against It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Crook is about to move across the Rio Grande border to take command of the combined forces of the United States and Mexico against the Apachés. Meanwhile there are alarming rumors that lawless frontiersmen contemplate making trouble on the San Carlos reservation. The stories, which have not been verified by any official dispatches, are to the following effect: Gen. Crook has been advised that a gang of roughs from Tombstone, A. T., have advanced to Cedar Spring, near the San Carlos reservation. They make the open avowal that it is their intention to enter the reservation as soon as the coast is clear of troops, and indiscriminately murder men, women, and children, in retaliation for the outrages committed by the Mexican outlaws. The Indians are naturally greatly excited at the reports, and should the threats of the cutthroats be carried out an Indian war of considerable magnitude, with all the accompanying horrors, may be expected to follow. Gen. Crook expresses himself as confident that he can preserve order, and says that he will protect the peaceable Indians, whom he will arm, in order that they may protect themselves. It is feared that the roughs, who now number about 100, may kill a few women and thus precipitate the conflict by exasperating the Indians, which is doubtless their object.

WILCOX, A. T., April 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Crook has just received by special messenger the following report from Lieut. Briton Davis, the commanding officer at San Carlos Agency, in regard to the Tombstone outfit: "I have taken such precautions as I could, and believe that no harm will come to the Indians. On finding that they were in possession of a certain amount of information in regard to the talked-of raid on them, I took the liberty of anticipating your instructions, and calling a number of the principal chiefs explained just how it stood. They expressed themselves as willing to do anything you desired and asked only your approval to know that they were right. They said that your warning to them to behave themselves well would be strictly obeyed, and that they would do no more than protect themselves in case of attack. I feared that the news of such intention might cause a stampede on their part, and the troubles that usually follow. Since talking with the chiefs, I believe they will follow implicitly any instructions from you. They say they are well able to protect themselves, and I believe they would rather enjoy an encounter of this kind. At present they are all working quietly on their farms, and there is not the least excitement apparent among any of the tribes." The officer then states in detail the precautions taken to inform all the Indians of the approach of the lawless whites, and concludes: "In case an attack is made, the Tombstone roughs will have something more than 400 armed men to fight. I will endeavor to prevent any unnecessary bloodshed; but should these people persist in their intentions they must take the consequences. I think that the Indians will be satisfied with these promises, and that no further attacks will be made by them." With these assurances Gen. Crook will move on the hostiles tomorrow morning.

Cattle-Stealing Crees Killed.

HELENA, Mont., April 22.—Information having reached Fort Assinaboine that stock had been stolen by a raiding party of British Crees from the vicinity of the Teeton, about twenty-eight miles from Benton, Troop L, Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. Norwood, was ordered by the commanding officer at Fort Assinnaboine on the evening of the 18th inst. to proceed to the boundary line and attempt to intercept the raiders. The troops left the fort at 4 o'clock p. m. of the same day, and traveled during the entire night. On their way to the boundary on Thursday, the 19th, the Sergeant of the troop, with the Indian scouts, who were in advance of the main column, came across a party of Crees in possession of stolen stock near the eastern end of White-Horse Lake, not far from the Sweet Grass Hills. The Crees deployed and opened fire upon the party. The leader of the Crees, in attempting to crawl where the Sergeant had taken position with his scouts, was killed by the Sergeant. Capt. Norwood upon hearing the firing hurried with his command to the scene of the fight, and deploying his force commenced to dislodge the Indians. One more Cree was killed, after which the Indians escaped across the line. The stolen stock stampeded during the fight and were not recovered. Gen. Ruger has establised a summer camp of five companies in the Sweet Grass Hills, and if the Crees come over the line again they will doubtless be treated as hostiles. The British Indians have been annoying settlers considerably of late, stealing stock. There will be lively work on the border if they cross again.

COMPANY MANNERS.

Women of Tact—Men of Wit—People with Neither Tact nor Wit.

[London *Queen*.]—It was a saying of Oliver Wendell Holmes that in every dialog between two persons there were in reality six present—two as they were, each as he believed himself to be, and each as he appeared to the other. It would not be difficult to add two more, and to say that there were present each as he desired to represent himself to his neighbor. For there is nothing more certain than that every word and action of our lives, except in those moments of passionate emotion which annihilate self-consciousness, moments which do not occur more than once or twice in an ordinary lifetime, are regulated by the effect to be produced on those around us. And this by no means implies that it is a universal or even a very general wish to make oneself agreeable. A man may delight in showing his contempt for his surroundings, he may be absolutely indifferent to the pain which he inflicts, but he will never lose sight of the effect he is producing, though he may fully believe that he has done so. For instance, while men who delight in making themselves disagreeable are as plentiful as blackberries, those who voluntarily and consciously make themselves ridiculous are rare as four-leaved shamrocks. The misfortune is that our perceptions are so dull and defective that there is often a ludicrous discrepancy between the effect we produce and that which we believe ourselves to be producing. We would none of us be ridiculous if we could help it, but it is to be feared that few of us have altogether escaped the ridicule of our friends, even in what we regard as our most impressive moments.

It is this inability to form a just conception of what is pleasing to others which is the cause of half the ill-breeding in the world. Good manners do not consist in obedience to any set of rules, and the absolute uselessness of manuals of etiquet in forming even their rudiments is due to the fact that their very essence is adaptability. What we call "company manners" suggests an unpleasant vision of a thin veneer of conventional politeness, through which ignorance and vulgarity are plainly visible. The reason of this, however, is not that there is any innate impropriety in modifying one's behavior in accordance with one's surroundings, but that, unfortunately, the assumption of ceremonious courtesy is with many people so rare an effort that it has all the awkward stiffness of an infrequent and unfamiliar impersonation. The general notion that a perfectly polite person is exactly the same in all companies is not tenable for a moment, as there are actions which would be the hight of ill-breeding in one place, and the very essence of courtesy in another. Indeed the difference between good manners and "company manners" is that one is the natural expression of ordinary courtesy, self-control, and knowledge of the world, while the other is an effort made for some temporary purpose, or to bring one's self into harmony with unusually difficult surroundings. Extra pains taken for this purpose is highly commendable in principle; but those who make the effort rarely are apt to do it awkwardly, and so have brought the endeavor itself into disrepute.

In one of Mrs. Gaskell's most charming stories there is an old lady who is a typical member of the *ancienne noblesse*, aristocratic, refined, and fastidious to the extremest point. Her perfect manners are founded on the truest nobility of nature; and it happens, in the course of the story, that she sees occasion somewhat to relax her fastidious exclusiveness, and to admit, as evening guests, a worthy couple whose birth and breeding are not equal to their merit. On tea being handed round one of these guests, who had never before partaken of the meal except when seated at a solid table, is embarrassed by having to hold her cup, and having, further, no plate for her bread and butter, she spreads a large handkerchief over her lap to catch the falling crumbs. The other better born if not better bred visitors titter among themselves, but Lady Ludlow, the hostess, silences them by drawing out her own handkerchief, and spreading it over her knee to prevent her guest from discovering that her action is the source of the mirth about her. It is such manners as Lady Ludlow's that Mr. Tennyson means when he calls them "not idle, but the fruit of noble minds," and he has given an example of such when Geraint, the chivalrous knight, saw his fair lady about to lead away and groom his horse. His instinct was, of course, to prevent her, but on her father's explaining the case, we are told that

> Reverencing the custom of the house,
> Geraint, from utter courtesy, forbore.

Now, while it will hardly be denied that the actions of Lady Ludlow and of Prince Geraint were the perfection of courtesy, it would be dangerous to lay down as an axiom that drinking tea with a lap protected by an outspread handkerchief, or sitting in a hall while a young lady groomed your horse, could possibly be consistent with conventional politeness. They are instances of company manners, dignified by that tenderness for the feelings of others which is the root of good breeding, and that ready adaptability which is its flower. It is well known that Louis XIV., that martinet in all matters of etiquet, pointed out as the politest man in his dominions an Englishman who silently entered the royal carriage before the King in obedience to the "Apres vous, Monsieur," of his Majesty.

It must be admitted that the company manners assumed by some very worthy people with the best intentions are little short of maddening to their friends. What is to be done with a hostess who, though she may be the most comfortable motherly soul in everyday life, transforms herself into an intolerable bore in society by her endeavor to talk only of such subjects as she imagines interesting to her guests, without any consideration as to whther she understands them or no? A person of this kind will talk of art to an artist, literature to an author, foreign countries to a traveler, with the most sublime indifference, and will feel recompensed for the tedium of the task by the conviction that she has done her duty—an amelioration of her misery which by no means extends to her victim. Then there are good hospitable people who embitter every mouthful swallowed by their guest with apologies that their fare is not more costly, or better prepared, while at the same time they profess to feel injured that more of it is not eaten than a merely human digestion can assimilate. Almost worse even than these are the old-fashioned entertainers, whose "company manners" consist in never laying down for a second the burden of entertainment, who apologize if for a single minute you are not talking, or eating, or looking at photographs, or in some visible manner "enjoying yourself." All this brings us round to the point from which we started, that ignorance is the chief cause of ill-breeding, and we can scarcely look for an improvement in the much-censured manners of modern society while politeness is so little studied in domestic life. When custom ceases to allow the careless rudeness which marks the behavior of brother to sister, the total absence of ceremony between husband and wife, and of respect between child and parent, we may hope to find, with the elevation of our daily standard, a quicker perception in discerning and a more graceful readiness in forestalling the wishes of those whom we desire to please.

THE BLACK BUOY.

Grandmamma's Story of a Swim She Took When a Girl of Seventeen.

[English Magazine.]—"Swim?" said grandmamma, as we sat round the crackling billets one evening. "Every boy and girl should learn to swim. Why, I could swim like a duck when I was a girl. Dear me, dear me!"

Grandmamma sat bolt upright in her high-backed chair, resting her elbows on the arms and smiling across at grandpapa—who sat on the other side of the hearth—with a conscious look in her bright old eyes. Grandpapa, the General, pausing in the act of raising his tumbler to his lips, nodded and smiled back at grandmamma. They were both white-haired, bright-eyed, and rosy-cheeked; both sat, straight and erect, in tall, red-cushioned oak chairs, and each saw the other through an effacing medium that smoothed out wrinkles, restored hyacinthine locks, and blotted out the fifty years that lay between them and youth.

Now, when we, the youthful descendants of this stately pair, grouped in lazy attitudes around the vast roaring hearth, with its tall carved chimney-piece, saw the meaning looks that were exchanged between our respected progenitors, we scented a story. And when a many-voiced appeal for the story broke from us, grandmamma hesitated for a moment and shook her head, then looking across to grandpapa, who nodded again, and, after a little pressing, she thus began:

You know, young people, that you are of good family only on your grandfather's side, and not on mine; for he came of an old and honorable stock, while my father was only a ship's bos'n. My father was killed in a great sea fight when I was only a little child, and I was brought up by grandfather, who was ostensibly a boat-builder and fisherman, but in reality a smuggler. A successful smuggler, too. In those days smuggling meant great risks and enormous profits, for duties, especially on foreign wines and spirits, were exceedingly high. It was not only a profitable trade, but it was reputable in a peculiar sort of way; for it required great courage and great skill. England was always at war in those days, and the smuggler ran the risk of being snapped up by an enemy's cruiser as well as of falling into the clutches of a revenue cutter. In addition, there were the inevitable chances and dangers of the sea. So that a good smuggler had to be not only a man of great daring, but of great knowledge of navigation. He had to work into harbor on the darkest night, for it was only on dark nights that he could venture on "a run," with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. To do this he must know every inch of his way, be able to distinguish landmarks and buoys where an unpracticed eye would only see indistinct blackness, and know to a nicety the time the tide turned, the twists of the sandbanks, and the position of the sunken rocks.

My grandfather could neither read nor write, and he had, as I think for that reason, a wonderful memory. He was assisted in his work by my two uncles, both illiterate men like himself, and the three seemed to find their way, through long practice and acute observation, as if by instinct. There was only one channel leading to the landing-place, the mouth of the little river where we lived being almost choked by sandbanks, which ran out to some distance. It was necessary to hit this channel a considerable way out at sea, and a small black buoy bobbed up and down to indicate its commencement. One side of the harbor was formed by a line of rocks jutting out to some length and shelving down gradually into the water, and the buoy was distant from the extremity of these rocks about three-quarters of a mile. This headland was called the Point.

The black buoy, a mere speck on the waters, was hard enough for any one to find in the broad day; yet my grandfather never failed to find it in the dark—for of course it was only a moonless night that he could hope to run a cargo. The usual course of proceeding was thus: The lugger arrived off our coast at nightfall, lay to until a signal was flashed from our friends on shore, and then found the entrance to the channel, and worked in with the tide. It was necessary to be very careful in hitting off the channel at first, where the buoy was, or they might ultimately run on the sunken rocks at the extremity of the Point.

Grandfather and I lived in a pretty cottage at one extremity of the village. Our house was better than most of the others, for grandfather had money in the bank, and was well to do. The cottage was covered with honeysuckles and creepers; at the back was a well-stocked kitchen garden; in front was a grassy bank sloping down to the sand, at its junction with which stood our wooden boat-house. By the boat-house lay three or four of our boats, broad, strong, and unwieldy; and opposit the boat-house were the moorings of the Little Lady, our naughty, fast-sailing, clever little lugger.

I had a very independent, irregular sort of life. My grandfather was often away for days at a time, and the old woman who looked after the house—for grandmother was dead long since—would have had little time for scouring and cleaning if she had tried to look after me. I got a little book-learning from the old vicar, but it was not enough to hurt me. No, my dears; I knew no Italian, no Latin, no algebra; but my eyes were none the less bright, my lungs none the less clear, my color none the less blooming, that I passed most of my days in the bright sunshine, and free, fresh air. I could run a couple of miles and jump a gate; I could pull an oar with the best, and I could swim like a duck. I was thoroughly at home either on the water or in it. The sea had no terrors or difficulties for me, except such as it was a pleasure to overcome. So, at 16, I am told, I was a fresh-colored, free-limbed, bright-eyed young maid, whose only trouble was her long tresses of thick brown hair, and who bothered her head very little with the other sex.

Not but that I had my admirers. But they were limited in quantities and coarse in quality. I mean rough; manly enough, but lacking in that refinement which a young girl in any rank of life always longs for, and with sometimes sad results. Anyhow, the bold young fisherman who made sheepish overtures to my formidable self, excited nothing on my part but polite amusement, and I was heart whole. I was very happy, had a wonderful appetite, and sound in wind and limb, and perhaps, young people, you have to thank the rough freedom of my early life for the excellent constitutions which you now enjoy.

On a certain day in September, when I was nearly 17 years of age, my grandfather being absent on one of his expeditions, and expected back at night, I set off for one of the long rambles in the country which I was in the habit of taking when he was away. As I was not allowed to go off in this fashion when grandfather was at home I made a big day of it, starting immediately after breakfast, and, taking some bread and meat with me for dinner, I rambled much further than I intended, lost my way more than once, and the night was coming apace when I returned. Tired and footsore, I was taking a shortcut over the heathery cliffs, where was only a narrow track made by the sheep, when amidst my dreamy anticipations of supper and bed came the recollection of a little serge bathing suit, which I had meant to fetch in the morning in order to repair it. The little cave where I kept it was among the rocks of the Point, and from where I was, being already on the seaward side of the village, it was not far distant. So I stepped out briskly and soon came to the little gully or ravine in the rocks which led to my cave, and up which, in the course of the night, our smuggled treasures would be stealthily conveyed. Carts used to stand at the upper end of it to take them away.

I slipped into my cave, felt for my dress and found it, and too lazy just then to face the ascent up the gully again, stood gazing out to sea and wondering where my grandfather was at that moment. Then I turned homeward. I had got about a third of the gully, which was very dark, when I heard a strange sound. I stopped to listen. It was not the scream of a seabird, nor the moaning of the sea. It came down the gully and drew nearer, beat, beat, with a little, very distinct, jingling sound. It was the tramp of men and the clink of steel. Soldiers! I had never seen any, but I guessed what they were. In a moment I had scrambled cautiously up the rocks and hidden behind a ledge. I crouched perfectly still, with every sense on the alert. Suddenly the measured tread ceased, and presently two men came slowly down the gully, talking in low voices. They wore long cloaks, and their weapons jingled as they walked. They passed me and stood at the lower end of the gully. The air was still, and I could hear every word they said.

"This is the place, sir," said the bigger and stouter of the two. "The goods are landed a little to the left of here, carried up the gully, and received at the top by carts. The carts stand where we came down."

The other, who by the ease of his bearing and the deference of the big man, I took to be an officer, had a paper in his hand. He looked around him, evidently taking in the features of the place.

"There won't be any carts tonight, Sergeant," he said in a pleasant voice. "The people in the village know we are here and will be sure to warn them. I hope they won't manage to warn the man we want."

"Not they, sir," answered the Sergeant. "Not a boat can leave the harbor without its being stopped by our men, and not a man leave the village and come in the direction of the Point if you post the men as I venture to suggest." Here the conversation became inaudible for a moment. "A man at the top of the gully, sir, and the others at intervals on the seaward side of the village. You and I, sir, to manage the signals down here, and then I step up to the man at the top of the gully, one calls in another, and we are all down here ready to receive them."

"By all means," said the officer; "and, as you know the place and I don't, you had better post the men. By the way," he added, scanning the paper in his hand and holding it close to his eyes, "at 12:30, I think it is, the signal. You understand that, don't you?"

The Sergeant produced something, probably a lantern, from under his cloak. "Here is the signal, sir."

"Then we're right. Now post the men."

The Sergeant saluted and clanked up the gully, while the officer walked slowly toward the water and stood at the edge—some distance from me, for the tide was getting low—with his head bowed and his hands clasping the paper behind his back—I ventured to breathe freely again, and began to review the situation. What did it all mean? It meant that the authorities had got wind of my grandfather's doings, and had sent this detachment of soldiers to take him in the act. It must be grandfather, because there was no one else in the village likely to be aimed at. And if they caught him, what then? What was this form of words that kept ringing in my ears over and over again? "Transportation for life." What was that? It was no uncommon punishment, I had heard, for a smuggler taken, as my grandfather was, red-handed. For a moment the hope flashed into my head that he might not come that night. But no; the wind was light, and not unfavorable; there was no suggestion of a fortunate storm in the sky, and I knew that our friends with the wagons had arranged to come and that all was in readiness. My heart sank within me as I thought of my old grandfather's gray hairs dishonored in the felon's dock—for I had once seen a man tried—and his kind old face bidding me farewell forever. I bowed my head on my hands and longed to cry.

Suddenly I raised my head, and my heart beat with a loud resolve. I would save him. Yes I! The skill that I had attained for my own heedless pleasure should be put to stern service. My resolve was this: When the lugger showed her signal in answer to that treacherous one from shore I would swim out to the buoy, and keep myself afloat at the entrance of the channel until I could hail our people and warn them of their danger.

I never hesitated after I had formed this resolution. I forgot that I was tired and hungry, put aside the thought of cold and exhaustion in the water, and began at once to make my preparations. On the narrow ledge of rocks where I now knelt I undressed and put on my little bathing dress, which consisted only of a tunic and drawers. My own clothes I made into a bundle and stowed away behind a stone. Then, like a cat, I clambered up the rocks, hiding behind every projection and keeping a fearful watch upon the sentinel at the head of the gully. Fortunately, the gully was not very deep. When I got to the top I crept on my hands and feet until I judged I was well out of sight, and started for the end of the Point. I took my time, for there was no hurry, and I had to husband my strength; and at last I reached the rock from which I meant to start. There I sat down to wait.

I did not know the time, and could only guess it by calculating from the sunset. How long should I have to wait? How long did I have to wait? Heaven knows; but it seemed an age. I got sleepy from my day's exertion. The night air was cold, too, and my clothing, however well adapted for exercise, was somewhat scanty for sitting in. Besides, it was damp. The wretchedness of that long watch comes to me now. Oh! would the slow minutes never pass?

Thicker and thicker grew the gathering darkness. The water and the heavens were blended in obscurity, and there, at the end of the rocks, I sat patiently, a poor little figure shivering in the gloom, listening to the lap of the waves as they beat upon the rocks, and peering out to sea with my heart in my eyes. I waited so long that I believed I must have fallen asleep and missed the signal, and at that thought I was burying my face in my hands to give way to despair, when something stopped me—a flash! far out upon the dark sea—there it was! I sprang to my feet, every nerve tingling. The moment for action had arrived.

I paused for a moment to picture to myself the bearings of the buoy. I knew exactly how it lay from the Point, for I had swam round it often enough. But not in the dark. Now with the water a vast black plain, mingling with the black sky; not with the fear of sinking to those mysterious depths, unseen, unheard, unhelped. But I never hesitated. Into the cold flood I plunged and struck out boldly in the direction I had determined upon. After a few vigorous strokes the sense of active exercise, exultation in physical power and use of skill overcame my misgivings. But they came on again when I looked around upon that murky waste of water. Could I be sure I was going in the right direction? Might I not swim and swim, and never find that for which I was in search, lose myself, and become exhausted—to sink beneath that silent sky alone?

But on I went, struggling hard to keep my wits about me in spite of the horrors that would rush over my brain again and again. It was a physical work, too, for the tide was coming in; there were breakers in the shallows, and in the channel the stream was fast and strong. It was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, level as I was with the water. With the tide running so hard against me it was difficult to see how far out I had succeeded in getting. Once I all but gave up. I got out of the channel into the breakers, and the buffeting and beating bewildered me so that I fell in a sort of panic. I threw myself on my back, and in the very act—thanks to my practiced eyesight, that could more or less see in the dark—I caught sight of the buoy. There it was, bobbing up and down, looking to me like a thing of life. I swam to it and kept close by. It was like a friend in all this desolation of heaving seas. But now came the worst watch of the whole. The lugger must inevitably pass within hail of me, but what if my strength was ebbing fast? I had been without food since noon. I had walked many miles. Swimming is an exacting, exerting exercise, and I had still to exert myself resolutely, with the tide running fast, to maintain my present position. My limbs moved mechanically, my head was dull and heavy, and there was a sort of tingling in my ears. I knew I was going fast.

A little gleam of parting waters, a black mass looming blacker than the darkness, and I summoned all my energies for a shout. "Little Lady, ahoy!"

A voice came from the darkness: "Little Lady it is. Who are you?"

"Lay to and throw a rope over your starboard quarter."

The lugger was not thirty yards distant. I made my last effort and swam to her. A rope was thrown; they hauled me on board, and I had just time to give my warning before I fell fainting on the deck.

When I came to the last keg of our cargo was being lowered into the sea. We were some little distance up the coast, and floats were attached to the kegs so that we might be able to find them again. So expeditious was all this done that it was only some two hours afterward when we beat cautiously up the channel and cast anchor opposit the mouth of the gully. We pulled ashore in our boat. As she grounded and we leaped out dark figures started up around, lights flashed upon us, and we were surrounded by soldiers.

"In the King's name," said the young officer, advancing with his sword drawn and his cloak thrown back to show his scarlet uniform.

It was a picturesque group, illuminated by the flickering light of the soldiers' torches. My tall old grandsire with his weather-beaten face and gray hair; the boyish, handsome officer, bright with scarlet and steel; the stolid seamen in their jerseys and sou'westers; the soldiers, with their bronzed faces and glittering accoutrements, and, I suppose, myself, keeping under shelter of my stalwart grandsire, disguised as I was, in a suit of oilskins and a big sou'wester that almost covered my rebellious hair.

My grandfather said nothing when the young Lieutenant ordered the Sergeant to board the lugger, and only a quiet twinkle of his keen gray eye showed his enjoyment of the scene. He stood looking up at the sky, while the Lieutenant kept his eyes fixed on the ground and toyed with his sword-belt. The soldiers had to row, and clumsily enough they did it, provoking one of the seamen to a loud guffaw, which was instantly suppressed.

The Sergeant was back again pretty soon; his red face was purple with wrath. "We've been made fools of, sir," he exclaimed, saluting the Lieutenant. "Nothing on board except some meats."

The Lieutenant's face fell for an instant; then he looked at the Sergeant's wrathful countenance, and bit his lip to keep from smiling.

The Sergeant was at white heat. "With your permission, sir, I'll search these fellows," said he.

"If you like," answered the Lieutenant, carelessly.

The search was soon accomplished, and they found nothing that they wanted. I kept behind my grandfather's back, hoping to escape observation. But the Sergeant caught me by the wrist. My grandfather interposed.

"There is nothing contraband on that boy," said he, peremptorily.

"We'll soon see that," answered the soldier, grasping my wrist until I could have screamed with pain.

My grandfather did not strike him, but administered a kind of push with his heavy shoulder that sent the Sergeant, big as he was, staggering a yard or two. With the loosing of his hold I slipped and almost fell; off went my sou'wester, and down, alas! streamed my long, brown hair all over me. The young officer stepped between the Sergeant and me.

"I don't think we need search this youngster," he said, in a tone of quiet authority. "He is not likely to have anything contraband about him. Where have you been tonight?" he added, turning to my grandfather, while I got into the background, conscious that the young gentleman's eyes had found me out.

"Lobster fishing," answered my grandfather, unblushingly.

"Not much sport, I'm afraid," said the Lieutenant, looking abstractedly over my grandfather's shoulder.

"Not a great deal," answered my grandfather, "but we've taken as much as you, sir. Perhaps you would like to come with us some time and we might do better."

"Perhaps I will," answered the officer, still glancing over the other's shoulder. "Meanwhile, I am sorry to have caused you or yours any annoyance. Good-night to you. Fall in, men."

And away they went. But my grandfather gave up the trade soon after that and sold the lugger.

Grandmamma paused and looked at grandpapa with a smile.

"And did you never see the Lieutenant again after that?" inquired a bright girl of 14, with long brown hair, probably like what grandmamma's once was.

"My dear," said grandpapa, "I was the Lieutenant."

A GREAT COAL FIRE.

ASHLAND, Pa., April 21.—The Potts Colliery Company is about to make a determined effort to extinguish the fires that have been burning now several years and are extending in the workings.

Our Reporter's Vacation Notes.

During his rambles this season our Mr. M. has taken upon himself the task of satisfying our numerous readers that whatever goods are manufactured in our goodly city of Roger Williams are of as high a grade and as fine in quality as can be produced in any spot on the globe. Especially is this so when the skilled pharmacist of many years' experience resolves to extract from the finest botanical specimens of the vegetable world the most potent cure for some special disease. In proof of his assertion that Providence, R. I., affords the best, he relates an interview with an acquaintance given him while sojourning temporarily at her residence. She says: "About a year I suffered severely from Rheumatism in my limbs and Neuralgia in the head, which I endured two or three months with as much patience as possible, being under the treatment of an excellent doctor, and trying many kinds of medicine without any marked effect. At last a medical friend advised me to try Hunt's Remedy, because he attributed my severe suffering to the bad condition of my kidneys, which were not performing their proper functions, and I commenced taking it, and in a few days the neuralgia had departed, my headache had entirely disappeared, the swelling in my limbs and joints had gone, and I have not had a touch of it since. More recently I was troubled with impurity of the blood, which showed itself in severe eruptions on my face I again resorted to Hunt's Remedy, and after taking it a short time was completely cured of that complaint. Hunt's Remedy has proved very beneficial to me in attacks of sick headache, which it always alleviates, and I notice the improvement as soon as I take the Remedy. The Remedy has strengthening elements, for it has made me feel much stronger, and has been very beneficial to my general health. I most heartily recommend it to all sufferers like myself. MRS. L. G. TANNER, No. 135 Pearl-st."

Great Praise.

Albert G. Mann, of Cottage Home, Ill., says: "I have been prostrated for three or more years with kidney disease; at times I was not able to put on my boots; my wife often pulled them on for me. I was not so bad as that all the time, but I never knew what it was to be without pain in my back until I commenced using Hunt's Remedy. Since I began to take Hunt's Remedy I have been free from all pain, and take pleasure in saying that it is the best medicine that I ever knew for kidney and liver diseases.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep,
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

CATARRH

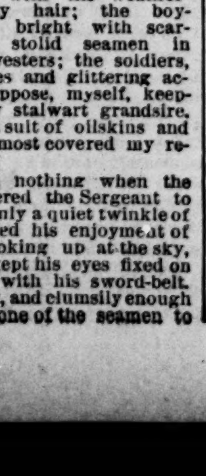


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The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, Etc.,

For the Immediate relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

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For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. The Boston Ideal Opera Company. "Chimes of Normandy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. "Her Atonement."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. "The White Slave."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Esmeralda."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Sol Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Nobody's Claim Combination.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
159 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1883.

PARTLY cloudy weather, with light rains, for the Upper Lake region today.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred in Liverpool, causing a loss of over $500,000 in dock property.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR returned to the White House last night, having traveled by rail from Savannah. He is reported as in good health and excellent spirits.

GRAVE fears are entertained as to the physical condition of Senator H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, whose illness appears to be of a much more serious character than was at first supposed. Mr. Anthony is nearly 70 years of age, and has served four terms in the United States Senate.

W. L. CHURCH, Controller of the Village of Hyde Park, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving his accounts some $8,000 in arrears. The new Board of Trustees broke open the safe, but found only a few dollars in it. Church's bondsmen are good for the amount, but municipalities have poor luck collecting defalcations from sureties.

YESTERDAY'S storm was one of the most serious ever known on Lake Michigan, and caused the first wreck of the season. The schooner Evaline Bates, from Muskegon to Chicago with lumber, was beached off Grosse Point and broke in two shortly afterwards. The crew of six persons were rescued by the Evanston life-saving crew. It is reported that the wind attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour at the crib and the water dashed over the top of that structure.

AN explosion, not attended with serious consequences, occurred yesterday at the Government small-arms manufactory at Enfield, near London. A quantity of burning tow and some pieces of a tin-box were found among the débris, and it is alleged that two mysterious men were seen around the building just before the explosion. An accident of a much more serious character occurred in a dynamite factory in Leon, Spain, seven persons being killed by the explosion.

AMONG the sermons preached from Chicago pulpits yesterday were those of Prof. Swing on "The Sun, the Emblem of God;" Dr. Gurney on "Three Epochs in the History of the World"; the Rev. J. F. McDowell on "The Theology of the Church of Latter-Day Saints"; the Rev. Burke F. Leavitt on "Endless Future Punishment"; Bishop Cheney on "Eastertide"; Dr. Hatfield on "Christ Talking with the Woman"; Dr. Noble on "Truth in Jesus"; Dr. Petrie on "Being Good and Doing Good"; the Rev. R. S. Cantine on "Amusements"; Dr. Sumner Ellis on "Progress of Theology"; and Dr. Perren on "Children of God by Adoption."

THE metropolitan character which Chicago has assumed finds its best reflex and evidence in the columns of its daily press. Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained 112 columns of advertising, as contrasted with 82½ columns on the corresponding Sunday a year ago. There were eight solid pages of small advertisements—Wants, To Rent, Real Estate for Sale, etc. Such a display of what may be termed transient advertising, taken in conjunction with the immense amount of commercial notices, shows better than anything else the flourishing condition of business in Chicago. It demonstrates also that the people are alive to the superiority of THE TRIBUNE as an advertising medium, for no paper in the United States with the solitary exception of the New York *Herald* contains anything like the amount of advertising to be found in this paper. Chicago is crowding New York closely and will soon pass it in the race.

NOW THAT the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa has emphatically reaffirmed its decision that the prohibitory amendment was not adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, there is but one sensible course open to the State Legislature. At the next session there should be adopted a high-license law similar to that which prevails in the neighboring State of Nebraska. In cities of the first-class in the latter State saloons pay $1,000 a year, and in the smaller towns half as much. The result has been that drunkenness and temptation thereto have been largely diminished, while the municipal Treasuries have greatly benefited. If Iowa will adopt a similar law anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of the saloons will be wiped out of existence. Those which by the process of survival of the fittest remain will observe the law, and the sale of liquor to minors and drunkenness will stop. Men who pay $20 per week for permission to carry on their business will see that the same privileges are not enjoyed by others for nothing, and will take care not to violate the law lest their licenses be revoked. Not alone the saloonkeepers but three-fourths of the drinking classes and all the temperance people and Prohibitionists—aside from the small percentage of cranks—will be found on the side of such a law within a year after it goes into effect. If the Supreme Court of Iowa had sustained the constitutionality of the amendment it would have been but a few months before the entire bibulous class—the saloonkeepers and the moderate drinkers—would have combined to nullify its action. A brief experience would have demonstrated its inutility and the people at large would have learned to regard it with contempt, as has been the case in Kansas. Iowa now has an opportunity by the adoption of a general high-license law to take the disturbing teetotal question out of politics, and to do more to serve the cause of temperance and good order than can ever be attained by prohibitory statutes impossible of execution.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT IN CASE OF ARTHUR'S DEATH.

The reports of the serious illness of Gen. Arthur prove to have been greatly exaggerated, but the dispatches have naturally excited some curiosity as to the course of the Presidential succession in case of his death. It would be clear enough up to a certain point. A law of Congress passed in 1792 provides that the President of the Senate shall act as President "in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President," and shall hold the office "until the disability is removed or a President elected." In the present case Senator Edmunds, who was elected President of the Senate shortly before the expiration of the late Congress, would succeed to the office of President of the United States immediately upon the death of President Arthur, and would discharge the duties thereof till a new President should be elected. The same law makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to issue a notice of a new election under the following conditions: That Electors be chosen in the various States on a certain day specified in the notice, which shall be "within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December." The Electors thus chosen are to meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December. The law further provides that all other steps shall be the same as in the regular quadrennial election of President. Hence, if President Arthur were to die, Mr. Edmunds would act as President till March 4 next, when the new President elected in the meantime would succeed to the position.

Up to this point there is no reason to apprehend any dispute as to the operation of the law. But there seems to be a doubt as to whether a President elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of both President and Vice-President would merely serve out the unexpired term of the deceased President or would be entitled to serve out a full term of four years. The law providing for a called election is silent on this particular point; it merely says that "the provisions of this title relating to the quadrennial [*i. e.*, the regular] election of President and Vice-President shall apply with respect to any election to fill vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President held upon a notification given when both offices become vacant." The language of the Constitution would indicate an intention that a President chosen at a called election shall serve the full Presidential term of four years. The Constitution says that the President "shall hold office during the term of four years"; and it also says that in case of the death of both the President and Vice-President the officer designated by Congress (the President of the Senate) shall act as President "until a President shall be elected." The inference from this language, without further limitation, is, that a President chosen upon the death of both the President and Vice-President shall serve the full Presidential term as provided by the Constitution. The framers of the Congressional law of 1792, only five years later than the adoption of the Constitution, seemed to take this view of the matter, because the law does not undertake to limit the term of the President chosen at the special election to the unexpired term of the deceased President, but makes the special election and the qualification of the newly-elected President correspond in every essential particular to the process of a regular election. This is in conflict with the popular impression that a President chosen at a special election to fill a vacancy would serve out the unexpired term only.

There would be a marked difference between an election of a President to fill out an unexpired term and an election for a full term of four years. In the former case Mr. Edmunds, Acting President, would probably receive the Republican nomination and be elected without serious opposition. In the latter case, the election of a new President would partake of all the strife and bitterness usual in a regular Presidential campaign. The entire country, without regard to party divisions, will rejoice that President Arthur's illness has proved to be transient, and hope that his life and health shall be spared to him to serve out the term to which he succeeded under the mandate of the Constitution. But the next Congress should not fail to pass a new law governing the Presidential succession which shall be explicit enough to leave no room for doubt or dispute as to any part of the proceeding.

TO INCREASE TAXATION.

It seems incredible, but it is true, that the leaders of the New York and Pennsylvania Democracy propose to make an increase of taxation the battle-cry of their party in the next campaign. The New York *Sun*, which represents the faction that proposes to run Randall for Speaker of the next House, has now several times formulated this policy in elaborate leading articles. The *Sun* lays down the doctrine that the amount of revenue to be raised by the tariff is so large that duties for revenue must be protective, and that there is consequently no practical issue between the "free-trade" and the "protectionist" wings of the Democratic party. Hence, it argues, McDonald, free-trader, and Voorhees, protectionist, "agree after all."

As first put out (about April 1, appropriately) the Randall-Dana-*Sun* program was to abolish all internal-revenue taxes and depend entirely on the tariff, which, under the pretense of the necessity of raising a large revenue, could then be put so high as to dismiss all fear of difference between protectionist and anti-protectionist Democrats. This plan has been modified in the latest pronunciamento of the *Sun*. That journal now proposes to retain the whisky tax as long, but only as long, as arrearages of pensions are to be provided for. All the other necessities of the Government are to be met by tariff taxes, which, the *Sun* says, it will be necessary to fix at an average of 40 per cent on all imports.

Apart from arrears of pensions, which are to be met by the whisky tax, the expenses of the Government, not including interest and payments on the debts, are now about $225,000,000 a year. The whole of this sum the Eastern Democracy propose to raise by the tariff. The average of duties last year was 30.11 before the revision. It is now somewhat less than that—how much less cannot yet be told. The first step of the Democrats in pursuance of this program will be when Congress assembles to take up the tariff, and, reversing the action of the Republicans, proceed at once to increase duties. Since it is a familiar law of revenue that raising the rate of taxation tends to reduce the resulting revenue, it would be needful to put the rates up to about 40 per cent. But this would barely yield enough for the expenses of the Government. Unless the Democrats were willing to start under eclipse by suspending the reduction of the debt, which has been the pride of American finance, they would have to add about 10 per cent more to their tariff taxes to furnish the money with which to redeem bonds.

But it is not fair, the Democrats will argue, to stigmatize as an increase of taxation the plan which merely proposes to raise the same revenue as now, with only this difference: that the taxes are all drawn from one source, and not as now from many sources. But to increase tariff taxes instead of excise taxes is a new addition to the burden of taxation, even though the amount that flows into the Treasury be no greater. The Randall-Dana statesmen propose to strike off the taxes on tobacco and beer, and to raise those on coal, salt, wool, iron-ore, lumber, and every other imported article that is raw material for manufacture, or part of the subsistence of labor. The tobacco tax and the beer tax go straight to the Government from the consumer. But every dollar added to taxes on imported iron, steel, matches, coal, machinery, glass, soda, and hides adds $5 or $10 to the cost of corresponding articles produced at home. The Democrats by putting 10 per cent more duty upon the $32,000,000 of iron manufactures imported in 1880 would secure $3,200,000 more for their Treasury, but this 10 per cent duty would be at once clapped upon the price of the $582,000,000 of domestic manufactures of iron consumed at home. By adding 15 per cent to the tariff duties on $700,000,000 of imports, the Democrats would secure an increase of $105,000,000 of revenue, less the allowance to be made for diminution of revenue by higher taxes, but the people at large would have to pay the manufacturers a corresponding tax on upward of $5,000,000,000 of domestic manufactures consumed at home. Fifteen per cent on this would be $750,000,000. We understand, of course, that the whole of our import tax is not added to the price of the competing domestic product, but all of it is added that competition and the condition of the markets permit. The Democrats in this way would add hundreds of millions to the taxes paid by the people to the manufacturing syndicates.

The fiscal policy of the Republicans, as fixed by the last Congress, unsatisfactory as we have had to pronounce its work, is infinitly better than this. The business interests of the country would not debate long whether to sustain the Democrats in their project of disturbing all the tariff duties, upsetting every commercial calculation that had been adjusted to the revised tariff, and abandoning all hope of a further decrease of taxation and an expansion of manufacturing prosperity by an enlargement of the free list. As partisans, we would welcome a contest with the Democrats on this platform of Mr. Dana and Mr. Randall, but we cannot repress a feeling of contempt for the tactics of those who set out to purchase defeat by surrendering all their principles, and under pretense of serving the people fortify the monopolies already too firmly intrenched in our industry.

THE OHIO LIQUOR-TAX LAW.

There are 14,000 drinking-places in Ohio which pay a whisky license of $25 to the Federal Government but not a cent to the State. The new law levying a tax on saloons it is estimated will produce a revenue of *two millions* a year.

For thirty-two years the grogshops of Ohio have paid no license to the Municipal Government where they ply their drunkard-making vocation. This is the result of a foolish constitutional provision adopted by the so-called temperance men forbidding the giving of licenses to saloons. It was intended as a prohibitory measure. The Legislature was forbidden to pass any law granting licenses to sell liquor in the State. Under the influence of the temperance furor that swept over the State twenty or thirty years ago the Legislature passed savage laws fining and imprisoning every person who sold or gave away intoxicating drinks; and there were thousands of indictments and prosecutions of saloonkeepers under these prohibitory statutes. The State was kept in perpetual excitement for many years. Women's praying crusades were organized; the churches made common cause against "the demon alcohol," and waged a fierce warfare upon the liquor-sellers. But notwithstanding the women and church cranks and the court prosecutions the drinking of liquor went on with little perceptible abatement. What was gained one year would be lost the next. To whatever extent the Republican party interfered in behalf of prohibition it lost ground, and the Democratic party, which always espoused the side of free rum, gained. For a number of years past the temperance excitement died out, and no further serious effort was made to enforce prohibition or to prevent people from drinking liquor or saloons from selling it.

The Republican party, which controls the present Legislature, has just passed an act, which goes into force today, *taxing* the sale of liquor. There is no further attempt made to prohibit the sale or drinking of spirits, the experience of thirty-two years proving that prohibition cannot be enforced in Ohio. The law levies a tax of $200 on the business of selling intoxicating drinks in general, and of half this sum on the sale of malt and vinous liquors, the tax to be a lien on the premises, wherefore it is made an offense to carry on this business without written permission of the owner of the premises, the tax to begin on the fourth Monday of April each year, and to be payable by the 20th of June. Penalties are provided for non-payment, with distraint, and for false returns with regard to selling spirits while assessed for selling beer and wine only.

One-fourth of the revenue is to go to the county, three-fourths to the city; one-half of this to the police fund, the other to the general fund. The county collects this tax the same as other taxes. The *Commercial-Gazette* says:

> As to the question of the constitutionality of the act in relation to the no-license article of the Constitution, no relation between them is discernible, unless it be held that the term "no license" means no taxation. But the legislation is supposed to be in the English language, and in that tongue the term "no license" does not mean no taxation. Nothing in the Scott law makes the trade conditional on payment of the tax. It repeals the old dead statute which forbade the selling of liquor to be drunk on the premises.
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> The dealers have protested against taxing their business while outlawing it, and this was a strong argument. As to the tax article of the Constitution, the Scott law is not in conflict with it in word or spirit, and there is no need of inventing such a conflict.
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> An act to simply tax the business of selling intoxicating liquor, to be laid and collected as on other things, cannot be in conflict with the Constitution, unless in some mysterious way this trade has acquired a peculiar sanctity.
>
> While there is great readiness to pronounce the Scott law unconstitutional on the part of those who think the retail liquor business entitled to special immunity from any tax, they do not make clear the ground of their opinion. The law repeals the old statute making it unlawful to sell liquor to be drank on the premises, and this clearly implies a recognition of the lawfulness of the business.
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> The fact that the Scott law gives to municipal corporations the power to "regulate, restrain, and prohibit the traffic" does not amount to a declaration of unlawfulness. It simply confers upon local authorities the power to determine whether it prefers to raise revenue from the tax levied, or, by prohibiting, dispense with the revenue. It is not a declaration of unlawfulness, but a recognition of local right to determine whether the business shall be allowed or not—on paper, because drinking goes on all the same, whether prohibited or not.
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> This law ordains a change from the unlimited license which the trade in intoxicating drinks has enjoyed in Ohio for thirty years. It proposes that a trade which has been given a special immunity from taxation shall contribute a share to the public expense. It terminates a strange abandonment of a source of revenue which is worked by every civilized Government. It casts off that sickly affectation of purism which is content with unlimited license of this trade, provided the State constructively ignores its existence. In place of this lack of conscience, which in effect makes this a privileged business, the Scott law introduces practical business sense, principle, and rational responsibility.

VICIOUS LITERATURE.

A committee of the New York Legislature has made a commendable move in the interests of morality, though it has done so in a manner which will tend to defeat its own purpose. It has reported a bill which provides a severe penalty to any person who shall loan, sell, or give to any minor under 16 years of age any dime novel or work of fiction without first obtaining the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor. The defect in such a bill will be seen at once. It draws no distinction between what is proper and improper in fiction. If it could only be enforced it would substantially close every library in that State to young persons and would expose every Sunday-school Librarian to fine and imprisonment. Even if the bill were confined to the dime novel, properly so called, it would be ineffective, as that curse of literature now exists only in name. The cheapness of this class of literature, which once recommended it, is no longer an inducement, because works of a high class of fiction can now be obtained at the same price in the various "libraries" that are issued, so it has appeared in other forms.

No one will question that there is need of some legislation against vicious literature, for it was never more prevalent than now. The dime novel has been supplanted by other pamphlet productions that may be found on almost every bookseller's stall, containing immoral and obscene stories from the refined filth of Zola down to absolute, unblushing obscenity. Worse still than this are the flashy newspapers printed in New York and elsewhere which contain detailed descriptions of all sorts of vice and crime, illustrated in an attractive and indecent manner, calculated to allure the young. Their sale is immense, not only in cities, but in country towns and villages. Another class of periodicals is devoted to the lionizing and heroizing of ruffians, prize-fighters, thieves, and highwaymen. Not content with selling debasing reading matter, the same news-venders fill their shop-windows with lewd pictures of actresses and variety performers who allow themselves to be photographed in a semi-nude condition and in all manner of indecent postures for the sake of the commissions and the filthy advertising they receive.

A perfect wave of filth is sweeping over the country, but it is not going to be arrested by indiscriminate legislation against fiction in general, any more than intemperance can be stopped by prohibitory acts. Both, however, can be restricted if there is virtue enough in the community to do it. It is easy enough to single out what is filthy and what is not, what is injurious to the young and what is not, to accurately define what is vicious and immoral, to suppress it, and to frame legislation broad enough to prevent any new ventures of the kind. If the New York Legislature should do nothing more than suppress the illustrated papers published in its metropolis which are devoted to pictorial representations of vice and crime it would earn the gratitude of all decent people. They are doing more than all other agencies combined to educate the young in crime and to encourage those who have already graduated. It would be a still greater work if every Legislature in the country would promptly and thoroughly wipe out the infamously filthy, immoral, and dangerous literature, such as cheap stories of crime, lust, and violence, lives of notorious criminals, and sensational descriptions of thieves and highwaymen, written expressly for sale to minors. Certain extremely obscene publications have been wiped out through the efforts of societies for the suppression of vice, but it may almost be doubted whether they are any worse than the noxious stuff which is sold openly upon the counters of respectable tradesmen, or whether the lewd prints which the same agencies have seized and destroyed are any worse than some of the suggestive photographs of professional women which are flaunted in every one's face in the shop-windows. There is room enough for legislation, but the New York committee has gone at it in a very clumsy manner.

A QUADRILATERAL STRUGGLE.

The quadrilateral struggle for possession of the mouth of the Congo River grows in interest, and bids fair to culminate in an outbreak of arms. Four European Powers are now squabbling for the right of rule in that section—Great Britain, Portugal, France, represented by De Brazza, and Belgium, represented by Stanley. Of these, Portugal sets up decidedly the oldest claim, even if it cannot be considered the most righteous one. It will be just 300 years in 1884 since a Portuguese explorer, Diego Cam, claimed possession of the whole river because he arrived at the mouth of it and set up a memorial pillar there. But Diego Cam and went with no more knowledge of the real river than he had of the Missouri. About the same time the Portuguese Government helped the King of Congo to quell an uprising of some of his wooly-haired subjects, and the King in grateful recognition of its services ceded to Portugal a certain part of the coast—not of the interior along the course of the river. It has also happened at times that some of the native chiefs have appealed to a Portuguese Governor, not on the Congo, but somewhere in its vicinity, to settle their grievances. Grouping these services together, the Portuguese affirm that they are tantamount to acts of sovereignty, hence that they own the river Congo and its rich adjacent territory, or at least, if it is to be "gobbled up," that they have the only original claim to it.

Such a flimsy claim as this, however, will hardly hold as against that which Mr. Stanley sets up in behalf of the Belgians, who organized the International Congo Association and sent the *Herald* explorer there. Unquestionably he was the first white man who ever traversed that vast region, bisected the African Continent in fact from east to west, and discovered the immensity of the river and the marvelous richness of the region which it traverses. To accomplish this he performed many feats of courage, skill, and endurance. He overcame the impassable cataracts as Lane once proposed to overcome Rebel forts, by going round them. To do this he had to build roads and bridges through dense forests and jungles, carrying his steam-launch with him in sections. He established depots all along his route, organized a force of couriers, and kept up his communications with the outside world, and for the first time distributed European-made goods among the astonished people. He opened the country up to trade, and explored it hundreds of miles beyond where any white man had ever been before. If any man can claim it by right of exploration and discovery certainly it is Stanley.

The French Government meanwhile, which has a colony near the mouth of the Congo, alarmed at the aggressiveness of Stanley, and fearful that it would be thwarted in its designs, dispatched its explorer, De Brazza, up the Congo to see what Stanley was doing. He marched along the other bank of the river, over routes already established by previous explorers, some of them by Stanley himself, but did not come within several hundred miles of Stanley's operations. He stopped in the country of King Makoko, who claims to be monarch of a large part of the Congo country, though it is but justice to Stanley to say that the same claim is made by other monarchs, who seem to swarm in that region. He visited Makoko in his kraal, and by gifts of whisky and trinkets wheedled him into signing a treaty giving to France the commercial monopoly of the region. Having hoisted a French flag over the kraal, whose bright colors infinitly tickled the so-called Congo monarch, he left for France and reported what he had done to the Government. After some discussion the Government ratified the treaty.

Now comes the struggle for possession. The French Government has given De Brazza a man-of-war, which he commands, a regiment of troops, and 20,000 stand of arms, and he has forcibly occupied Ponta Negra and is further making preparations for an aggressive campaign. The Portuguese meanwhile are not idle. One of their gunboats has gone to Loanda, and a formal protest has been made by the Government against French invasion. Stanley has not yet the force necessary to meet De Brazza, but he has gathered a large band of natives, and is on his way up the river to confront the audacious Frenchman. Belgium, of course, can only help him in a moral sense, but he has a powerful ally in England, and the announcement that an English man-of-war will speedily be on its way to the mouth of the Congo is significant. Portugal is as powerless as Belgium to accomplish anything more than a protest. The real struggle is between England and France for possession of the rich country. The English interests are already very important—more so, indeed, than the French—and where commercial acquisitions are at stake England is not likely to yield them without a struggle, particularly as against France. Should the two explorers encounter each other in this African unknown land, the struggle, however it might result, would be a novel one. But the strict moralist would criticise the contest between two strong Powers to take away the property belonging to an utterly weak one, and inquire what business either of them has with the plunder. From the journalistic point of view, in any encounter between Stanley and De Brazza our sympathies would be with the former as a plucky, aggressive, wide-awake newspaper-man.

M. CLARETIE'S respectability, says the London *World*, was one of the features that most astonished his colleagues of the pen, next to his precocious talent, and all of them have some queer souvenirs of his first appearance in the newspaper offices of Paris. In 1858 he is described as entering the *Gaulois* office one morning in December, slender, delicate, rose-colored, timid, and utterly beardless, with an umbrella under his arm and his nose awry, inclining leftward, as it still does. "Messieurs," he said, saluting with ease and grace the assembled editors, "I have ventured to bring an article for your estimable journal." The editors glared through the smoke of their pipes; the visitor became confused, dropped his umbrella, and laid the manuscript on the table. It was a poem in prose, called "Vergiss-Mein-Nicht." The chief editor read it. "It will appear next week." "Next week!" cried Claretie, in an ecstasy of delight and gratitude that threatened to end in syncope. "Will you take a cigaret?" said some one. "No, thank you; I never smoke." Then, nervously consulting a handsome watch, he continued: "Pardon, messieurs, my family expects me to dinner." When the slender youth was out of hearing, the assembled editors cried: "He has an umbrella!" "A watch!" "A family!" "He dines!" "And he does not smoke!" and then, in chorus, "He will never come to anything!" In spite of his perseverance in the habit of dining every day and of not smoking, M. Claretie has arrived at an enviable position in contemporary French literature. He is successful and happy, and he deserves his happiness. His home is elegant and comfortable.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that when an attorney has violated the law and disgraced his profession a court can disbar him without waiting for his trial and conviction. J. B. Wall, a Florida lawyer, became weary of the monotony of legal proceedings, and indulged in the amusement of taking a prisoner out of jail and lynching him. Judge Locke, of the United States District Court, summoned the lawless attorney before him, heard what he had to say, and disbarred him. Wall would not admit that the Judge had power to disbar him for having taken a little recreation of that kind, and he asked the Supreme Court to compel the Judge to restore him to the bar. The Supreme Court sustained Judge Locke. An attorney is an officer of the court, and it is his duty to assist the court in administering justice. A layman who lynches a man who is awaiting trial commits a very grave crime; but a lawyer and officer of the court who joins him in the work deserves even severer punishment. Judge Field, who dissented in this case, admitted that an attorney might be disbarred, before trial, for improper conduct in his professional business. If this be so, then greater offenses and indictable crimes ought not to be ignored by the courts. A more vigorous enforcement of rules in this direction would have an excellent effect in many courts, where men who have been indicted more than once for jury-fixing and other crimes are still defending criminals. One of the lawyers who has appeared for the star-route defendants in both trials was indicted three or four years ago for jury-fixing, and is now under indictment for another crime. Courts are lenient to such offenders; but Judge Locke seems to have thought that he must draw the line somewhere, and he drew it when he reached the crime of lynching.

OUR own courts may learn something from English criminal trials. Three days suffice to finish a trial for murder which here would be protracted to three weeks by mere dawdling and irrelevancies. Whatever may be said of the verdict in Curley's case, the case seems to have been fully presented on both sides within the time allotted, and it is not easy to see how the ends of justice could have been served by further delay. No complaint of summary proceedings has been made by Curley's counsel, who have simply accepted the time, in respect of its length, as what it is, an instance of the ordinary procedure. It seems very summary to us simply because we are used to the protracted method, according to which everything is done to suit the convenience or the indolence of the lawyers. Lawyers here, in so celebrated a case, would have talked as many days as the lawyers in Curley's case talked hours, and the trial would have lasted as many weeks as this trial has lasted days. The difference is due to the habits of the Judges, who have here become very lax and suffer their patience to be grievously abused by the lawyers. It is of everyday occurrence here for a civil suit, if not for a criminal trial, to be postponed because a lawyer has an engagement elsewhere. If an English lawyer should plead another engagement when his case was reached he would be sharply and justly reprimanded by an English Judge for postponing the arrangements of the court for his personal convenience.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A PARIS letter of April 7 says: "Today's municipal official bulletin contains an order of the Prefect of the Seine, which has been expected for some time back, enforcing a reduction in the price of gas. The treaty of 1870 provides that the company shall give the public the benefit of any reductions in the cost of production, owing to new inventions and improved methods, and that the annual results of any accessory undertaking shall be merged in the results of the principal one. An inquiry into the situation of the company was made last year by a committee of the Municipal Council, which estimated that the cost of gas per mètre between 1855 and 1881 had diminished by at least 9 centimes. The municipality, in consequence of this, recently passed a resolution in favor of reducing the price of gas per cubic mètre from 30 centimes to 25 centimes for private customers, and from 15 centimes to 12½ centimes for the supply of the public lamps. The arrêté is issued in execution of this resolution, and orders the gas company to reduce the charge to the prices above stated within a month."

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* relates the following story of Col. George H. Butler, formerly United States Consul-General in Egypt, and now Wagon-Master in the army. After his return from Egypt he loafed around Washington until, through President Hayes, he received an appointment as one of the Chief Special Inspectors of the Post-Office Department, and was assigned to duty in Dakota. He left for his post in good spirits, and kept a liberal supply of the same close by him on his journey. On the second day of the trip Col. Butler met a party of convivial friends in the train, and the orgie reached such a hight that at midnight he swore that every man in the car should get up and take a drink with him. Those who would not comply were summarily pulled out of their berths, and among them was a clerical-looking gentleman, who denounced the entire proceeding in a manner denoting that he was deeply offended. He inquired of Col. Butler who he was, and the latter, being in an extremely "mellow" state, told him that his name was George H. Butler, and furthermore that he was a Special Inspector of the Post-Office Department, bound for his post of duty. The clerical-looking gentleman, who evidently did not relish being pulled out of his sleeping-berth by the heels at midnight, while the train was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour, proved to be Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the first station he telegraphed President Hayes a full account of the affair, and before Butler had reached his destination an order overtook him to return to Washington at once, dismissed from the service.

MISS CONDON, of Louisville, has set an example to her sex. She was engaged to marry Mr. Barrett, and preparations for the wedding were nearly completed when Mrs. Riley, a neighbor, whispered in Barrett's ear that his sweetheart was "talked about." The enraged young man, instead of paralyzing Mrs. Riley, demanded of the girl a confession of the slanderous stories or a denial. She denied them, and, learning the name of the slanderer, denounced them as false to that person's face. This did not satisfy the virtuous Barrett. He professed to believe the truth of her denial, but in order to establish his future wife's fair fame beyond a doubt he wanted a verdict of the court in the case. Thereupon Miss Condon brought suit against Mrs. Riley for slander, which resulted in the filing of a written retraction by that lady, and an acknowledgment that the stories were false. Miss Condon's good name being thus established, Mr. Barrett went about making preparations for the wedding, and put himself to considerable expense in the way of good clothes, etc. Miss Condon allowed these preparations to go on until the appointed day had arrived, when she sent word to the expectant husband that he was not the sort of a person she desired to marry, and that the wedding could not come off. As he had previously permitted her to get her outfit ready, she had thought it best to allow him the same privilege, hence her delay in announcing her conclusion. Miss Condon is considerably ahead, in the opinion of her friends.

A COPY of Moody and Sankey's volume of hymns lately reached one of the Turkish post-offices in Armenia to the address of an American missionary. A London *Daily News* correspondent says that the book had to pass under the eye of Bukhsheesh Effendi, the Governor-General's factotum, who knows a few words of English. He was all the sharper on this occasion, because he had very recently passed by inadvertence a book consisting of letters from one of the New York papers, the author of which roundly denounced the misgovernment he had witnessed in Armenia during the campaign of 1877. And this volume was addressed to the same quarter as the present hymn-book. "Dogs," exclaimed Bukhsheesh Effendi, as he turned over the leaves, "'Hold the Fort!' What fort? Treachery, as I live! May Satan seize them!" They were patriotic songs for the use of the Armenians, those hymns, and the musical notation proved it; and that particular song, "Hold the Fort," must have reference to an intended insurrection. So "Hold the Fort" was cut out by order of Bukhsheesh, and the expurgated volume sent to its destination.

THE famous and fashionable prelate Monsignor Capel, who figures in "Lothair," and has been a conspicuous personage in London society for many years, is now preaching to great congregations of English and Americans in Florence, to the disgust of the resident Protestant clergy. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

> It is, in fact, a missionary effort among the Protestants in which the eloquent, persuasive, singularly handsome and attractive Monsignor has embarked, and in whose behalf he lifts up his most musical voice as he sets before them the error of their ways and the safety of his own. I do not find his discourses very convincing, nor his logic without flaw, but his oratory is wonderful, and he is having great success among the heathen whom he is trying to enlighten. I am told he has made, since he has become a priest, between 2,000 and 3,000 "converts." In social life Monsignor is much sought after, and is most agreeable and entertaining. He tells me that he is going to America in August, and will have his headquarters at Newport, and, as he will preach in many of our large cities, your readers may judge for themselves of his undeniable eloquence.

"BILL" NYE wrote last week to the *Boomerang* of his preparations for leaving Greeley, Colo., as follows: "I shall leave Greeley for the effete East in a few days, and I shall do so with some regrets. I shall no doubt find in the effete East less stringent rules in relation to alcoholic moisture than I do here, but that will not take the place of the many warm friendships that I have made. The breezes along the Chicago River and the breath of spring that faintly stirs the verdure of the cranberry marshes and umbrageous hop-poles of Wisconsin may fan my brief tresses and kiss the glistening expanse of brow with more warmth than do those of Greeley, but there will be no better friends than I shall leave inside the great barbed-wire fence that holds a colony of prosperous pioneers, and pioneers who have made the desert blossom as the rose and filled three big public-school buildings with bright-eyed children."

THE following timely advertisement explains itself:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1883.—*To the more gifted Democrats of the United States:* The Democratic National Committee hereby offer three prizes for the best essays on: "The Best Way for the Democracy, in Its Next National Convention, to Steer Clear of the Devil of Free Trade Without Fetching Up in the Deep Sea of Protection." All the more gifted Democrats in the party in good and regular standing are at liberty to compete for the prizes, except a Chicago iconoclast that answers to the name of Harrison. The author of the best essay will receive a superb chromo of James Buchanan; the author of the second best essay will receive two dollars and a half ($2.50) in cash; the author of the third best essay will be given the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency. All competing essays, with their accompanying maps, diagrams, and working models, must reach the committee on or before Jan. 1, 1884. The committee reserves the right to reject all the essays in case the convention concludes that the tariff is a local issue, and therefore not entitled to a place in the National platform.

MRS. TOY, of Lowell, Mass., ought to believe in special providences. Thirty-three years ago she became the wife of Mr. Toy, but after a few months was cast aside like a broken toy, and saw no more of her husband. Several years after, thinking he was dead, she married again, and again unhappily, a divorce being the result. Then she tried it again, and the third husband was all that heart could wish, except in a financial point of view. He died a year or so ago, and left no wealth, so that the widow found herself compelled to become a guest at the county farm. Scarcely was she installed there when a prosperous-looking elderly gentleman called. He proved to be the long-lost Toy. He had been out West and had had no time to write, but was willing to forgive her and forget the intermediate husbands. Together they went away from the county farm, visited a clergyman, and are again one Toy.

RETURNING home from a dinner party in St. Petersburg once Prince Gortschakoff missed from the pocket of his overcoat his pocketbook, containing 30,000 rubles. He at once informed the Chief of Police, who assured him that the thief would quickly be hunted down. Surely enough before a week had passed the Chief restored to the Prince the entire sum of money intact, but without the pocketbook, which, he said, the thief confessed having thrown away to avoid identification. This was very well, but a day or two later Gortschakoff, putting on the same overcoat, was surprised to find in a pocket overlooked before the missing pocketbook containing untouched the 30,000 rubles, which he really had never lost at all. The idea of restoring the supposed stolen money to the Prince from the public funds in hope of thus winning favor for zeal and efficiency speaks worlds for the police officer's ingenuity, but presents a curious phase of Russian official ethics.

A GOOD story is told at the expense of Roscoe Conkling, who was a passenger recently on a train going from Washington to New York. He reached the station in Washington just before the train started, and only after some difficulty succeeded in getting a seat, the last that remained unoccupied in the drawing-room car. A well-known citizen of New York, who is not on the friendliest terms with Mr. Conkling, was seated near the chair taken by the ex-Senator. Several prominent politicians known to both gentlemen entered the car and looked about for seats, but could find none vacant. They finally began conversing with the New-Yorker, who rose and looked about him as if to assist them in finding places. "Can't find seats," said he. "Oh, you will have no difficulty. Some one will give you his place." "How is that?" asked one of the late comers. "Why," said the New-Yorker, "this gentleman by me is noted for giving up his seat." The gentlemen were much amused, but Mr. Conkling did not resign his seat that time.

ON Sept. 16, 1775, the *Virginia Gazette*, published at Williamsburg, Va., contained the following curious announcement of an important social event: "FAIRFIELD, Aug. 29.—Last evening was married at the seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq., by the Rev. M. Elliott, the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., President of the Continental Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Boston. Florus informs us that 'in the Second Punic War, when Hannibal besieged Rome and was very near making himself master of it, a field upon which part of his army lay was offered for sale, and was immediately purchased by a Roman, in a strong assurance that the Roman valor and courage would soon raise the siege.' Equal to the conduct of that illustrious citizen was the marriage of the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., who, with his amiable lady, has paid as great a compliment to American valor, and discovered equal patriotism by marrying now while all the colonies are as much convulsed as Rome when Hannibal was at her gates."

A BOARD of Commissioners were appointed by the Governor of New York to appraise the value of the land to be taken for the new Croton aqueduct. Their bill of costs amounts to $110,000, of which $94,000 is for salaries. Gen. W. F. Smith (Dem.) puts in a bill for $15,000, although a considerable part of the time he was receiving $8,000 a year as President of the Police Board. Ex-Mayor Grace (Dem.) asks for $10,000, regardless of the fact that about two-thirds of the time he served as Commissioner he was receiving $10,000 a year as Mayor; and James D. Fish (Dem.) asks for $10,000, notwithstanding an unadjusted claim for about $75,000 as Receiver of a life-insurance company during the same period. These Democratic gentlemen were able also to attend to extensive private business enterprises. The other charges are made on the same scale. Democrats in office have a curious way of illustrating retrenchment, economy, and reform in the expenditure of taxes.

A GOOD deal is said about the probable marriage of Princess Clémentine of Belgium and Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The talked-of union, says the London *Truth*, would have its advantages and its drawbacks. Among the former is the wealth accumulated by the first and second Leopold. Under the Belgian law the Princess Clémentine must inherit a third of the very important dowry which the Archduke Joseph gave her mother, and the same share of the paternal fortune, and of that of her aunt Charlotte. Her great monetary expectations should relieve the House of Commons of the necessity of voting her "a suitable provision." Heretofore the different Princes and Princesses who arrived from Germany to enter the royal family were unprovided for unless by the British Parliament.

THE work of unofficial spies in the cause of prohibition has received a blow in Vermont. Barney Barker, express agent at Rutland, was arrested on a complaint made by one Love as a common informer, Love claiming that packages of liquor sent C. O. D. from out of the State and delivered by Barker, as express agent, to the consignees upon payment of the price constituted a sale by Barker contrary to Vermont laws. Similar warrants were issued against other express agents. The National Express Company tested the legality of prosecutions of the kind. The court held that inasmuch as liquor-selling was not a crime at common law, but was made one by a statute of Vermont, prosecutions could only be instituted by public officials in the method provided by the law. A spy could not prosecute for alleged violation of the law.

THE cause of cremation is making progress in Japan that may well startle as well as encourage the advocates of cremation in Western lands. It is said that the number of bodies disposed of in that way is about 9,000 a year. The furnace is a stone and cement structure, with a tall chimney that makes it look like a factory. In the vestibule are a number of red earthenware urns and small shovels which the relatives of the deceased purchase to collect the ashes after burning. Besides the vestibule there are four chambers, the largest of which is decorated with granit columns. After the cremation the ashes are collected, placed in an urn, and then buried—often with much pomp—in a cemetery. The cremation edifice is hedged in by fences of bamboo canes and red camellias.

[New York *Tribune*.]—The Democrats at Albany always count that day wasted whose low-descending sun sees at their hand no job done in the interest of patronage. But Wednesday certainly was not that kind of a day. The Legislature did all it could to add about a million and a half to the burdens of the taxpayers. The bill increasing the pay of the police force and the firemen of New York passed by the Senate contributed $750,000 to this sum; and the Prison Labor bill in the Assembly $700,000. The remainder was made up by measures appropriating various amounts ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. Some of these minor bills were for worthy objects; but the bulk of the burden was saddled on us for no other reason than to increase the power of the Democratic party in this city.

THE American Consul at Vienna gave a "sheet and pillow-case" party to celebrate his birthday, to the no small amusement of the ordinary Viennese mind. Robed in sheets, with head covered with the pillow-case, and wearing masks, a "host of Americans" joined the Consul at supper, where the centre ornament was a cake supporting the traditional cherry-tree, so inseparably connected with Washington's boyish inability to tell a lie. The tree was finally felled (with a hatchet?) to symbolize the fate of its ancestor, and the cherries were solemnly distributed. Behold something truly American! must have been the comment of the onlookers.

SOME of the ambitious politicians of Wisconsin think that the time has come for it to speak up and claim the Presidential nomination for that State. Ex-Gov. Fairchild is the candidate put forward for the honor, and Congressman Guenther is his chief boomer. He gives many reasons why Mr. Fairchild would make a popular nominee, among which are his long public services, his clean record, and the enthusiasm he would excite with the soldier element. Mr. Fairchild has a clear field before him, the Republican Presidential ring having few or no occupants. But if he expects to draw a crowd at the present time he will certainly be disappointed. The people are in too well satisfied a mood to get excited just yet.

AN oath was administered in accordance with the form prescribed in Austria to a former citizen of that country in the United States District Court in Pittsburg the other day, in order to make valid a deposition about to be sent to Vienna. The character of the oath, its importance and sanctity, and the civil and clerical penalty for perjury were stated to the deponent, and he was asked if he could take such an oath conscientiously. He then took his place before a crucifix and two lighted wax tapers, and holding up his right hand and raising his thumb, forefinger, and middle finger, repeated the prescribed formula.

CYPRUS is threatened with another plague of locusts. At last accounts the eggs were hatching with alarming rapidity, and every trap and appliance adapted to their extermina-

were being dispatched in hot haste from all parts of the island to the neighborhood of Larnaca, where the plague began. Precautions are also being taken to prevent the recurrence of a dangerous nuisance which has followed previous campaigns against the locusts. Last year the insects, as fast as they were destroyed, were buried in shallow pits, from which a horrid stench subsequently arose and pervaded all the region between Larnaca and Famagousta.

THE editor of the London *Sportsman*, who recently visited this country, seems to have accommodated himself to the ways of the Republic with remarkable sweetness and content, as the following extract from an interview with him on his return to London sufficiently demonstrates:

"Did you make many speeches when you were in America?" they asked him.

"Yes," was the reply. "I was frequently called on to respond."

"And what did you say for the most part?"

"Thank you. I don't mind if I do."

A NEBRASKA young man broke his marriage engagement because his girl used powder on her face, and now he is defending a breach-of-promise suit. It is to be hoped that the young man will be compelled to pay damages to a large amount that others may be warned from a similar course of conduct. If powder is held to be a bar to marriage, young women may reject lovers who appear in pointed shoes, or are detected smoking cigarets, and the matrimonial market of the country will be destroyed.

A WAGON frightfully painted in the most gaudy colors, and intended to force tardy debtors to pay their bills, is in use in Cleveland. On the sides are painted the words, "Dead-Beat Wagon," and the vehicle is halted before a debtor's door, there to remain a month or more, or until the bill is paid. A short time ago the driver stopped the wagon before a large house while he went in search of a horse's lost shoe. The lady, who always promptly pays her bills, was so indignant that she has sued the proprietor of the wagon for $10,000 damages.

THE editor of the Washington *Republic* is worried over modern estheticism, and fears that "very soon from some pulpit in Washington we will be startled by an esthetic preacher announcing how Evie ate the apple and gave also to her husband, how Mollie chose the better part, how her sister Mattie gave her attention to household affairs, how Ruthie gleaned in the fields of Boaz, and how Sadie by faith gave birth to Isaac at the age of 90."

A PHILADELPHIA merchant was suspected of poisoning his wife, and, though the Coroner's jury acquitted him, the women of the neighborhood did not. They attended the funeral, and as the widower, Rankin by name, came out to take a carriage, hissed him with great unanimity and vigor. Some suggested stoning him, but no violence was done. But for further punishment it is proposed to boycott his store.

THE wonderfully rapid development of Australia is suggested by the announcement that a lady who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest native, and who was born just after the establishment of the parent colony of New South Wales, died Jan. 30, in her 95th year. When she first opened her eyes the total white population of the "island continent" just exceeded 1,000; now it numbers 3,000,000.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, the coercive teetotal advocate, who left Boston on March 5 for a tour in the West, is now in California. In a couple of weeks she will sail for the Sandwich Islands, and will return some time in the summer to this country, when she intends to visit Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Manitoba.

A STRAIGHT, dark-red line on the floor of the House of Commons is one of the most interesting relics in England. It was originally intended to prevent members drawing their swords on each other, and it is today considered out of order for a member when debating to outstep it by more than six inches.

THE new Ohio Liquor law, taxing saloons $200 a year, goes into force today. It is expected to yield two millions of revenue, which will relieve the taxpayers to that extent. For thirty-two years the saloonkeepers have paid nothing towards defraying the expense inflicted on the public by their business.

SAM COX is reported as being more confident of success than ever in his contest for the Speakership. Wasn't it Pope, or somebody, that wrote:

Hope lingers ever in an officeseeker;
Cox never is, but always to be Speaker.

IT is understood that the members of the Iroquois Club are so cut up by the late casualty as to be seriously considering the proposition to take their organization out of politics and turn it either into a base-ball club or a fire-engine company.

HOW WOULD it do to put Henry Watterson at the head of the next Presidential ticket and Carter Harrison at the tail? Both factions would then be represented on the tariff question.

THERE are only two Irish Dukes, but the race will not probably soon become extinct, for one of them—Abercorn—has fifty-seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

PERSONALS.

Miss Dawes, the daughter of Senator Dawes, decided that Pittsfield, Mass., ought to have a public park. She made a plan, and used pen and tongue so persuasively that the town has voted in favor of the scheme.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's mother is an innkeeper at the little Welsh Village of Cross Foxes. The explorer's step-father is a thatcher and tiler in the village, and had never seen London until his adopted son brought him thither when the African explorer was the lion of the day.

Attorney-General Sherman, of Massachusetts, returning from Boston one evening recently to his home in Lawrence, was somewhat surprised in the railroad depot to see his youngest son, aged 3½ years, sitting with one foot on the blacking-block, while a stalwart bootblack was polishing off the child's tiny shoe. When the little fellow saw his father he did not relax his dignity, and showed no sign of recognition except to ask for five cents to pay for the "shine." The mite was taken home and put to bed.

Mrs. Gresham, who, as the wife of the Postmaster-General, will enter Washington society next winter, is visiting in Louisville, Ky. The *Commercial*, of that city, thus describes her: "Mrs. Gresham is low in stature, slender, and well proportioned. She has beautiful blonde hair, a peachy complexion, large hazel eyes overshadowed with long silken lashes. She wore a beautiful wine-colored silk dress, and a long string of pearls encircled her neck. She is about 22 years of age, and is what might be termed a model of feminine beauty."

The story comes from Washington that a few days ago, when a $1,200 employé of the Senate died, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright received an application for the vacancy. Col. Bright read the recommendation, and said at once: "Very well, you can have the place." The applicant was evidently astonished, and asked, "When can I take hold?" "You can begin today," began Col. Bright; "but let me explain the situation. You see, when Mr. St. John was buried it left his $1,200 place vacant. The next man under him, a very capable one, receiving $900, was promoted. A laborer next below him at $720, stepped into the $900 place, and a man under him was then lifted a little, and so on through the whole list; until the place really left vacant by the death of Mr. St. John is a place in the stable to curry horses at $1 a day. You can have that, and begin work at once." The applicant withdrew.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Soleil*, Bismarck suffers principally from the gout. The other ills of which he complains are accessory to this; and there seems little hope of his obtaining any relief so long as he gratifies to the fullest extent his large appetite, which seems to increase rather than diminish with years. Dr. Struck and other physicians have pointed out to him the necessity of moderation in his diet; but though he does not go to the length of turning them out of the house, as Frederick the Great did under similar circumstances, he pays no regard to their advice, but continues to drink largely of wine and beer, and to eat what he likes and as much as he likes. The stories circulated about his weak nerves are regarded as a joke. "When," said one of the Prince's friends lately, "the Colossus dies one of these days, it will be of a colossal indigestion." He was much affected by the news of Prince Gortschakoff's death. "Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff," he remarked to those around him—"the only men whom I could becomingly recognize as antagonists—both disappeared! Friends, my turn is coming!"

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Destroy the British Small-Arms Factory at Enfield.

But Little Loss Sustained—Pieces of Fuse and Other Traces of Dynamite.

A Clear Insight into the Workings of the Irish Revolutionary Societies.

Acquittal of the Two Alleged Accomplices of Oberdank, the Austrian Conspirator.

A Fatal Explosion in Spain—Heavy Losses by Fire—Two Nihilists Punished—Obituary.

IRISH WARFARE.

AN EXPLOSION AT ENFIELD.

LONDON, April 22.—An explosion occurred today at the Government manufactory of small arms at Enfield. A quantity of burning tow and pieces of a tin box were afterwards found among the débris. A passer-by saw two men with a box decamping just before the explosion. Little damage was done.

[Enfield is a small town in the County of Middlesex, ten miles northeast from London. The immense small-arms factory which originally turned out the Enfield rifle is now devoted to the production of the Martini-Henry weapon. It is probably the largest gun-factory in the world, and employs thousands of workmen.]

THE DUBLIN TRIALS POSTPONED.

CORK, April 22.—The cases of Carmody, Morgan, Oherlihy, and "Featherstone," arrested on the charge of being engaged in the dynamite conspiracy, were remanded until Friday.

AN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Times* says the disagreement of the jury in the Kelly trial was due to the obstinate refusal of one juror to convict on any evidence.

O'DYNAMITE DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—O'Donovan-Rossa insists that he will go to the Philadelphia Land-League Convention this week as a delegate from the advanced revolutionary council, and will test the case, as he said today, "whether Devoy, Mike Boland of Louisville, Alec Sullivan of Chicago, and the other wirepullers would refuse him admission to a convention supposed to represent the Irish elements of every shade of opinion. These men," Rossa continued, "by their wirepulling ran and ruined the Chicago convention; and now again they will try and put Irishmen under bonds to keep the peace towards England, just as the Tory magistrates do with the people in Ireland. Boland, Devoy, Sullivan, and others are playing the part of England's magistrates in the United States, but I am much mistaken if the Irishmen who will be at this convention will allow themselves to be bound over to keep the peace in any such way. These are the men who have been running the Clan-na-Gael Society and keeping it from doing anything. They packed the Chicago convention with their own men, and they are to do the same with this one. In addition to electing delegates from all their own clubs, they are having their own men elected from Land League, temperance, and other organizations, and they are even sending delegates from clubs whose disbandment they ordered years ago. If the men who are in earnest in working against England and for Ireland find that the Sullivan-Boland-Devoy combination have packed the convention and can control it, then there will be a division. In any case there is sure to be an exciting time."

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—Dr. Farrie, living at 217 East Forty-fifth street, is a member of the Clan-na-Gael Society, of which the Emerald Club is supposed to be a branch, and has been graduated from every Irish society, revolutionary and otherwise, that has existed in New York in the last twenty-three years. The Doctor today talked very freely about the Clan-na-Gael, of which he is an officer, and insisted that the Emerald Club had nothing to do with the revolutionary society or with the Clan-na-Gael at all. Neither Dr. Gallagher nor Lynch is a member of this society.

"The revolutionary society of the Can-na-Gael," said Dr. Farrie, "is a society in affiliation with all the revolutionary societies of the Continent. It is a society containing six degrees, denoting six orders of merit. Each degree has instructors, and a member of any superior degree must be capable of giving instruction to any inferior degree. In every State in the Union and in some of the large cities there is a special instructor. There are five instructors in Massachusetts, but only one in New York. I am the instructor for New York. See here"—and the Doctor flung open the door of his lecture-room. It was a small room, sixteen by eight, and on entering the first thing seen was a large blood-red hand on the wall.

"This represents the bloody hand of O'Neil," said the Doctor. "You see thirty-two red stars above it; they represent the thirty-two counties of Ireland." In one corner was a draped banner with the Stars and Stripes, and in another the colors of the Irish Republic, orange, white, and green. On the walls were diagrams and charts, picturing the regulation course in the preparation of dynamite.

"A man is admitted into the first degree after an examination," continued Dr. Farrie. "He is not allowed into the second till all his antecedents and family connections are known. When he arrives at the sixth degree he has been instructed in military tactics, civil engineering, Latin, French, and Russian. He cannot be in the sixth degree unless he is an officer. There are 22,000,000 Irishmen living in various parts of the world, and our society embraces men in Europe, Australia, and America. There are twice as many members in London and Paris as there are in New York. The affiliation with the continental revolutionists took place at the time of the establishment of the international police system in Europe. Our agents are perfectly acquainted with all the detective forces in England and the Continent. The consequence is that whenever a detective leaves for America one of our agents immediately follows him and shadows him, and we take our measures accordingly. This absolutely nullifies all detective manipulation in any country where our society has branches. Our men are known by numbers, and a name never appears in a proclamation. You have often seen a picnic given by the Clan-na-Gael. Thousands attend it, but no one knows who gives it. That is a secret very few know. The Clan-na-Gael does not believe in this cut-throat business that has been taking place in England. At the same time its revolutionary hand is against all tyrants. The Czar is not crowned yet, and he never will be unless he gives a better Government to his people. If the Prince of Wales ever comes to the throne it will only be on condition that he behaves himself. One of our great objects is to get a hold on the English army and navy, and we are gradually getting it. We sympathize heartily with the English Democracy, and we resent the absurd efforts of private individuals like Rossa and his gang, because they hurt the Republicans in England. These beggarly Bowery gangs that John Devoy and others like him head have no money to carry on a great work. The revolutionary society of the Clan-na-Gael sent emissaries once to join Rossa's parties, and they did so, paid their fees, and gaged their work, and then reported back to the Head-Centres that there was nothing in the Fenian Brotherhood or any organization affiliated with it. We actually could not find a man in Rossa's gang with education or brains enough to carry on our work. In conclusion, let me state that neither Gallagher, Lynch, nor the Emerald Club belonged to the Clan-na-Gael, and the newspaper statements of so-called Irishmen are totally false."

A RECEPTION BY BRENNAN.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—A reception was given to Thomas Brennan, ex-Secretary of the Irish National Land League, who arrived in this city Thursday in the steamer Valencia from Palermo, by Mr. James Redpath, at his residence, No. 64 West Forty-sixth street, this evening, that Mr. Brennan might be introduced to the prominent Irish leaders in this city. Mr. Brennan is a tall, well-built man, 29 years of age. He left London for Italy in February last, as he found that he was "wanted," and afterward was shadowed by detectives in Paris. He has been five times in prison, at one time thirteen months, awaiting trial. He was imprisoned for interfering in eviction cases in Ireland. He intended to remain in this country, as Carey has testified that he was Secretary of a secret organization, which, he says, would make his life one of continual danger in England. This is his first visit to this country. He will attend the convention Wednesday. The reception this evening was purely informal and entirely of a social nature, no reference being made to political views by those present. There was no formal speech-making.

Mr. Brennan, in conversation with a reporter, said he had come to this country as "they were looking for him." He thought the prospect for the Irish people was good, as their spirit had been raised during the last few years. The dynamite arrests, as he termed them, he did not believe would have any injurious effect upon the national movement, as no unprejudiced person would believe that the dynamite men and the Nationalists were one. "Ireland," he continued, "is entitled to a separate existence as a Government, and I believe it will be attained if only the right methods are pursued. What those methods are I do not want to say. The object of the National Land League is to obtain local self-government and a local Parliament, but in gaining this outrages must needs follow the outrages perpetrated by the Government. The way to do away with the outrages is simply to do away with the cause, which cause is found in the system of the Government. The outrages, however, do not justify one another, and those by the people are not less atrocious than those by the Government."

In regard to the use of dynamite, Mr. Brennan did not believe in it, but said, however, that he would be no party to denounce it. The leaders of that party, he thought, were earnest in their convictions for the good of Ireland, but the Constitutionalists or Nationalists were just as earnest, and they thought their plan was the best.

ELECTING DELEGATES.

A meeting of the leading representatives of the dynamite party was held in Clarendon Hall, Eighteenth street, this afternoon. The special object of the meeting was to elect a delegate to represent the society at the Philadelphia Convention. Jeremiah O'Farrell, one of the most advanced Nationalists in the city, presided. William Lane O'Neill, an attorney, at No. 265 Broadway, was unanimously chosen delegate. Mr. O'Neill is a Nationalist, and is fully in accord with the views of his constituents. A set of resolutions similar in character to those passed at the anti-Parnell meeting held in Germania Hall two weeks ago were offered by Capt. Kirwin, seconded by Mr. John Kearney, and enthusiastically adopted. They expressed a fine opinion of Mr. Parnell as a man and fellow-patriot, but no sympathy with the special course of action he was pursuing. They called on the members of the brotherhood to be true to the faith they vowed to keep twenty years ago.

Patrik Joyce, of the *United Irishman*, O'Donovan-Rossa, John Murphy, of No. 511 Second avenue, Walker J. Elliott, of No. 256 Hudson street, Thomas W. Bracken, and many other prominent dynamite enthusiasts were present. Numerous speeches of an extremely sanguinary character were made. The delegate will present resolutions similar to those offered today at the Philadelphia convention, and he will make a vigorous effort to pledge the convention to a more active style of agitation than the leaders have heretofore countenanced.

Branch No. 3 of the Parnell Land League met yesterday afternoon at No. 69 Washington square, and elected Mr. Thomas Costello and Mr. John McCarthy Scully as delegates to the convention to be held this week in Philadelphia. Mr. Scully said that some people anticipated dissensions in the ranks as well as disruption from the dynamite party, but there was no reason for such apprehension. The Irishmen who met in the convention would stick together, and if any one came there with an idea of forcing his opinions on the convention he would be put out. Much was said in denunciation of Lynch, the informer.

ANOTHER SQUEALER.

Upon the adjournment of a meeting of leading Irishmen of Jersey City, at Humboldt Hall, this afternoon, ex-Coroner W. J. Burns, a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, who was present, said, in speaking of the recent arrests in London: "The man Lynch and five others, all or nearly all of whom are now under arrest in London, were sent to England a few weeks ago by a committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, composed of O'Donvan-Rossa, Edward J. Rowe, and Joseph Cromien. Their action was indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, of which Rossa is a member. Dr. Gallagher was one of these men; John McAlpin, of Green street, Jersey City, who was employed as a clerk in some dry-goods store in New York, was another; and a man named Delahanty, who is under arrest as Dalton, alias John O'Connor, is another. I don't know who furnished the money to meet the expense of sending them, but I suppose that Rossa and his associates will present the bill for settlement by the Fenian Brotherhood. The only ones of these six men whom I remember to have met were Delehanty, McAlpin, and Lynch, the informer. I occasionally attended the meetings of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, which were held in the hall at the Bowery and Second street. Rossa, more than a year ago, brought Lynch to one of these meetings, at which I was present, and I, with others, was introduced to him. Rossa said Lynch was a man who, like himself, had suffered at the hands of the English Government, and who would risk his life for Ireland. I remember him distinctly, for I met him at two or three other meetings of the brotherhood, and I think he was present at one meeting in Jersey City. At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood of Jersey City at St. John's Hall, in January or February, among others present were O'Donovan-Rossa, George W. Spearman, and Patrick Crowe. Rossa made a statement of the condition of affairs in Great Britain, and told how the subscriptions were coming in. Before long, he said, we would hear of a startling movement. He then told of their determination to send over six men well equipped for work in England. He said he could vouch for them all in any emergency in which they might find themselves. Our branch of the brotherhood then approved of the action of Rossa's committee. I don't think Rossa mentioned publicly the names of the men whom he had selected, though some, if not all of them, were known to members of our brotherhood, and they were talked over. While some members of the Land League were in the brotherhood, the Land League did not, then or thereafter, approve of the action; but Irishmen generally were in favor of driving the lion into his den by whatever means was necessary, no matter what the names of the organizations to which we belonged, and these were many. The action of Rossa's committee was indorsed, I think, by all the Irish societies of Jersey City except the Land League."

ROSSA'S DENIAL.

O'Donovan-Rossa said tonight that he had not addressed any body of men, small or large, either of the Fenian Brotherhood or any other organization in Jersey City for four years. He had not told ex-Coroner Burns that McAlpin and Delehanty were about to be sent to England. He refused to say whether or not he and his associates had anything to do with sending McAlpin and Delehanty abroad, or whether he and Joseph Cromien are members of a committee of the Supreme Council of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

DOWN ON DYNAMITE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22.—It is stated that in all probability President Mooney would suppress all reference to dynamite projects in the approaching Irish Convention, as a strict interpretation of the rules of the league forbid the discussion of such matters. The Universal Peace Union and Pennsylvania Peace Society will send delegates to the Irish National Convention to be held upon the conclusion of the session of the Land League.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

WILL ROSSA BE EXTRADITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special.]—Persons who have the confidence of the British Legation say that no serious communications of any kind have passed between the British Government and our own on the subject of the dynamite conspiracy, but that there can be no question that Great Britain will seek the extradition of O'Donovan-Rossa, provided the unpublished proof as certainly connects him of overt acts as it is claimed that it does. But it is not expected that Great Britain will ask the United States to extradite Rossa without it has such proofs, as it is well aware that England has too long vindicated the right of asylum to ask of the United States anything more than the strictest observance of treaty obligations. The point has been raised by a person connected with our Government service whether, in view of the avowed position, the United States can retain in its employment persons who advocate the dynamite policy. The question arises in connection with recent public utterances of Capt. O'Meagher Condon, the ex-Fenian. It will be remembered that Condon, who participated in the release of Kelly in Manchester in 1867, and was sentenced to be hung, was reprieved at the intercession of the United States Government, and after surviving eleven years' imprisonment was liberated, also at the request of the United States. He was soon thereafter appointed a clerk in the Supervising Architect's office, which place he now holds. He is noted for his ability as an orator and his zeal as a politician. Since the dynamite policy has been discussed he has encouraged it, and has recently publicly declared that "it is worse than useless to look to anything but force for redress or relief."

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—It is reported that the British Embassador has been instructed to ask the French Government for the extradition of two Irishmen suspected of complicity in the dynamite conspiracies.

LIFE AND PROPERTY.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

MADRID, April 22.—An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Loperucca, Province of Leon, Spain. The bodies of seven victims have been recovered. It is feared more will be found.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The warehouse of Sir Edward Bates and the ship-chandlery of Garnock, Bibby & Co., Lancelots Hey, Liverpool, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over £100,000.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ACQUITTED.

UDINE, April 22.—At the assizes the two alleged accomplices of Oberdank were acquitted.

[Oberdank was tried and executed at Trieste last year for being concerned in a plot to blow up the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria by means of dynamite bombs.]

REMINISCENCES.

WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY WAS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—The French newspapers are seizing with some avidity upon the confessions contained in the memoirs of Privy-Councilor Stieber, now being published by a Berlin journal. Herr Stieber, who was attached to the General Staff in 1870, acted temporarily as Prefect in the occupied departments, and became the head of the German police at Versailles. He says of the unopposed entry into St. Avold, in August, "I interfered with several Prussian soldiers who wanted to carry off booty." Of Faulquemont, deserted by the inhabitants, he writes to his wife:

One hundred and twenty thousand men, and among them many Hesse-Darmstadt troops, made an irruption into the town, and indulged in pillage. The shops were forced open. The Mayor, in desperation, threw himself at my feet. Despite all my good will, I could not with my fifty policemen check the pillagers, though I was several times on the point of firing my revolver at men who were helping to sack the town and refused to obey me. Prince Frederick Charles himself arrested six Hessians, for we are resolved on saving the honor of the Prussian army. I have kept the affair quiet, or these fellows would have been shot. These Hessians are perfect bandits, but good soldiers. They had spent three nights in the open air and rain, which is, perhaps, an extenuating circumstance.

From Pont-à-Mousson, on the 22d of August, Stieber writes:

Though we are behaving properly, for we Germans are at heart quiet people, averse to rough measures, I must confess that we are exhausting the country. All the horses, vehicles, and cattle are requisitioned. We destroy the railways, and for weeks past one-third of the French lines have not brought in a farthing. We seize on all provisions; large quantities of wine and beer have been wasted; we cut down avenues of trees, and all the portable wood is burnt in bivouac. The shops are shut; business is at a standstill; factories are empty. These proud Frenchmen must experience terrible sensations on seeing our soldiers quartered in their best bedrooms, occupying their beds, and on being forced to wait on and feed the invaders. We behave as politely as possible; but what must these people think at seeing our soldiers rummage their closets and lay hands on whatever may be useful?

And on the 1st of September Stieber writes from Vandresse:

The victualing column can no longer keep up with our troops, which are chasing the French. Our army has to feed on the enemy's country. I can no longer protect property, and horrible scenes take place. For my own part, I have preferred begging a plate of soup from the King's table to requisitioning. Prussian soldiers take only what is necessary; but the Bavarians and their sutlers are real brigands, who, pistol in hand, extort from the French all they can carry away. Near the Buzancy headquarters we saw a spot where the Bavarians had pillaged. It was a terrible spectacle. We had to stay two days in that locality, and, besides this, 200,000 men marched through, night and day, in an indescribable state of excitement. Three times did German soldiers try to drive us out of our quarters in order to install themselves; and, though we had a guard of twenty men, we had to barricade ourselves inside to remain masters of the place.

It is but fair to say that these appear to be the only passages recording scenes of disorder. The Germans will probably say that no other disorders occurred, and that the French would have done far worse; while the French may perhaps reply that, when once quartered at Versailles, Herr Stieber saw nothing more of invading operations or of excesses, which always increase as a war is prolonged.

THE EXPLOSIVES BILL.

TEXT OF THE FAMOUS MEASURE.

The bill to amend the law relating to explosive substances recently passed in England consists of nine clauses, the text of the first five being as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the Explosive Substances act, 1883.

2. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable to penal servitude for life, or for any less term (not less than the minimum term allowed by law), or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years.

3. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously (*a*) does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires within or (being a subject of her Majesty) without her Majesty's dominions, to cause by an explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property; or (*b*) makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property, or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, shall, whether any explosion does or does not take place, and whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be guilty of felony and on conviction shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding twenty years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and the explosive substance shall be forfeited.

4. (1) Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be guilty of felony, and, on conviction, shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years with or without hard labor, and the explosive substance shall be forfeited. (2) In any proceedings against any person for a crime under this section, such person and his wife, or husband, as the case may be, if such person thinks fit, be called, sworn, examined, and cross-examined as an ordinary witness in the case.

5. Any person who by the supply of or solicitation of money, the providing of premises, the supply of materials, or in any manner whatsoever procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to the commission of any crime under this act shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for that crime as if he had been guilty as a principal.

Clause 6 provides that where the Attorney-General has reasonable ground to believe that any crime under this act has been committed he may order an inquiry, and that any Justice authorized by the Attorney-General, although no person may be charged before him, may examine upon oath concerning the crime any witnesses appearing before him, and may bond such witness by recognizance to appear and give evidence; and, if the Justice suspects that a witness may be about to abscond, he may issue his warrant for the arrest of such witness, and may commit him to prison until the time when he is bound to give evidence. Clause 7 provides that no prosecution shall be taken except by leave of the Attorney-General. Clause 8 provides that search for and seizure of explosives under Secs. 73, 74, 75, 89, and 96 of the Explosives act (1875) shall apply in like manner as if a crime or forfeiture under this act were an offense or forfeiture under the act of 1875. The master or owner of a vessel may, if he has reasonable cause of suspicion, search for on board his vessel, and throw overboard if found, any goods of a dangerous nature, and shall be entitled to deal with the same in accordance with the Merchant-Shipping act (1873). Clause 9 contains definitions and modifications for the application of the act to Scotland.

CABLE NOTES.

S. J. P. Kruger has been elected President of the Transvaal.

The Nihilist Boganovitch was hanged and Boutsevitch shot at St. Petersburg yesterday.

It is intended to raise the German Consul-General to Central America to the rank of Minister Resident.

Cardinal Roger Louis Antici-Mattei is dead. He was in his 72d year. He was created a Cardinal priest in 1875.

The foreign diplomatic representatives at Constantinople have addressed a note to the Porte protesting against the establishment of a petroleum depot. They allege the duties claimed by the concessionaire of the project are contrary to the treaties of commerce and injurious to the merchants.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Took Too Much Whisky—What He Should Have Said.

QUEBEC, Que., April 21.—A dry-goods clerk named Turgean for a wager undertook to drink in rapid succession five glasses of whisky and two of beer mixed with wine and whisky. On taking the last tumblerful he turned suddenly pale and fell senseless to the floor. He never rallied, and died shortly afterwards. The parties who had wagered with the deceased have been arrested as accessories to his death. The tumbler used was what is known as a soda-water tumbler. The quantity drank was about a quart and a gill of whisky, besides the same quantity of beer and port wine, all within the space of fifteen minutes.

TORONTO, Ont., April 21.—The Government Bureau of Statistics have issued a circular to correspondents asking information concerning the rabbits in the various counties of Ontario. In certain sections of Western Ontario rabbits have become so numerous that they are doing immense damage to orchards and grain, and measures are to be taken to thin them out. The new game law provides that they may be hunted, taken, or killed at any season.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21.—An interesting debate took place in the Commons regarding the use of the Hansard. Mr. Tyrwhitt, speaking on the Orange bill, said in effect that if Orange incorporation would prevent Irish immigration to Canada it will only have the effect of keeping away from Canada a class which he would be sorry to see come here. These remarks were not found in the Hansard, and a member inquired why they were omitted. Mr. Tyrwhitt explained that he did not mean what he said, but intended his words to apply to Irish agitators and conspirators, and it appears that he afterwards had the words taken out of the speech. The discussion on the subject resulted in a decision that the Hansard is intended as a chronicle of what a speaker after mature deliberation decides he should have said.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 21.—The institution of the deaf and dumb here will be closed as a sanitary measure, owing to another outbreak of typhoid-fever.

A PARIS PICTURE-SALE.

Eighty-Five Works That Bring Over $200,000.

PARIS, April 6.—[New York *Telegram*.]—The Narischkine collection of ancient and modern paintings was sold yesterday, under the management of Messrs. Chevalier, Pillet, & Petit. The collection comprised eighty-five works, and realized 1,072,820 francs. The following pictures brought the highest prices: Troyon, "Landscape and Cattle," 80,000 francs; Troyon, "Going to Market," 42,500 francs; Defregger, "The Dance," 48,000 francs; Decamps, "Street Scene—Italy," 48,000 francs; Decamps, "Environs of Smyrna," 36,100 francs; Rousseau, small landscape, 20,200 francs; De Hooch, "A Consultation," 160,000 francs; Albert Durer, portrait, 78,000 francs; Wouverman's, "Hay Harvest," 53,000 francs; Reubens' Study of Negro Heads, 55,000 francs; Terburg, "Lady Tasting Wine," 51,050 francs; Gerard Douw, "A Fishwoman," 50,000 francs; Rembrandt, "Head of an Old Lady," 51,000 francs; Fragonard, "Eternal Vows of Love," 42,000 francs; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Portrait of Miss Clarke," 18,100 francs; Van de Velde, "Hunting Scene," 21,000 francs; Ostade, "Head of an Old Woman," 15,910 francs; Knaus, "Childhood," 48,000 francs. All the principal pictures were secured by French amateurs.

The collection which M. B. Narishkine spent some twenty years in forming had its home in St. Petersburg. To form it the owner culled many masterworks from the celebrated sales of the last two decades. His health, however, giving out, he left Russia and sought a more favorable climate on the shores of Lake Geneva. Hence the sale whose brilliant result ($214,564) is above chronicled. The superb Pieter de Hooch, "The Consultation," which brought $32,000, the highest price of the sale, is an interior of a sick chamber, with four figures. It is remarkable for the transparence of its tones and the effect of light. This masterpiece came from the sale in 1869 of the Delessert Gallery. The beautiful Troyon "Landscape and Cattle," better known as "L'Abreuvoir" ($16,000), is one of the most admired and celebrated works of the master. Four cows, with a woman keeper, stand drinking on a river's bank, while the sunset breaks with a powerful effect through a stormy sky. The composition of this work, which is dated 1851, and comes from the Suermondt sale of 1877, is particularly fine.

The second example of Troyon, which brought little over half the price of the first, is from the Galliard sale of 1867. The portrait by Albert Dürer, which sold for $15,000, is a lifesize bust of Senator Muffel, of Nuremberg. It was in the sale in 1867 of the Pommersfelden Gallery, when it brought $15,000. Philip Wouverman's "Hay Harvest," which fell at $10,000, is a superb example, formerly in the San Donato Gallery. Rubens' vigorous study of the heads of four negroes, which brought $2,750 apiece, was also in the Pommersfelden collection. The Terburg ($10,210) is a fine and well known example, which has passed through two famous collections. It represents a young, blond-haired Hollandish lady seated at a table, with a jug in one hand, tasting the contents of a thin wine-glass which she holds in the other.

Gerard Douw's "A Fisherwoman" ($10,000) is a fine two-figure piece. The head of an old lady by Rembrandt (sold for $10,200) represents her, as an inscription on the panel states, at the age of 87. It has now passed through six collections and was formerly at San Donato. The Fragonard, well known through the engraving by Mathieu, was at one time in the collection of the Duc de Narbonne. The second Decamps was the subject of description by Theophile Gautier. Rousseau's small landscape, "La Mare," is said to be a fine example. Knaus' "Childhood" was in the Suermondt sale of 1877. The portrait by Reynolds is a life-size half-length, from the Brooks sale, 1877. The hunting scene by Adrian Van der Velde and the head of an old woman by Adrian van Ostade are both said to be fine examples of the works of the masters.

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 21.—[Special.]—One of the most remarkable cases in the practice of obstetrics—in fact, a parallel case is unknown to the medical profession—has occurred at Ransomville, this (Niagara) county. The facts came to light this morning, and are briefly these: Over a year ago a lady named Harrington, residing at Ransomville, was stricken with complete paralysis of the body except one arm, and entirely unable to move. It was surprising that she lived to this time; but a more marvelous occurrence was her giving birth to a healthy child a few days ago, while entirely alone; and, strange to say, owing to lack of feeling of the paralyzed lady, she was completely unconscious of both until apprised by others who found her later. The afflicted lady lingered several days, but finally died. The babe is still alive and healthy. These facts are authentic, and physicians say they never heard of another such a case.

FIVE YOUNG PEOPLE DROWNED.

ROCHESTER, Mass., April 22.—The persons drowned Saturday in Meadow Pond were Ella Rounsville, 19; Minnie Phipps, 22; and two girls and a boy, children of C. H. F. Church. The boat capsized.

THE NORTHWEST.

Motion for Rehearing in the Mandler-Gougar Case—Increasing Iowa's Population—Other Notes.

INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 22.—[Special.]—Harry Mandler, by his attorney, yesterday filed his motion for a rehearing of the case of Helen M. Gougar vs. Henry Mandler, a suit for $10,000 damages. The reasons cover an immense amount of paper and number ninety-six. The court wanted to hear the arguments, and said he would keep court until midnight, but the attorneys announced their inability to get through by that time, and, as he could not remain Monday, Judge Gould continued the hearing until May 5.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Directors of the County Fair Association the report of the Executive Committee was adopted. This report increased the aggregate premiums to $10,000—about $2,500 more than last year. Much of this increase goes upon the cattle, horse, and sheep departments. The fair will last but four days this year.

John Bartley, a farmer living some miles from the city, shuffled off this mortal coil by means of a coil of rope late yesterday afternoon. He fastened one end to the rafter of the carriage-shed, the other end around his neck, then jumped from a wagon and choked to death. Bartley was aged 41 years, and lived with his father, having no family. He was a sufferer with fits. On the day of his hanging he had gone out to plow, but returning to the stable-yard adjusted the fatal noose and swung off. The Coroner held an inquest.

The jury in the case of the State vs. James Graybeal and Edward Fahnestock, charged with forgery, perjury, etc., in causing a false entry to be made in the docket of ex-Justice William Applebach, adjudged the defendants guilty, and affixed their fine at $1,500 each, and the term of their imprisonment at nine years each. John Hall, also implicated, was let off with three years' imprisonment and a fine of $25. The defendants have asked a new trial. A portion of the jury favored giving them the full limit of the law—fourteen years.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 21.—A boiler in the yarn mill of Roser & Scofield exploded today, instantly killing Ferdinand Schultheis. Three sheets of boiler were blown over 300 feet from the building, making a wreck of the mill. The building was isolated. The explosion took place during the dinner hour or the loss of life would have been greater.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 21.—[Special.]—The trial of Commodore Wood for the murder of Charles Shedwer at Billy Ballou's saloon at Hunterstown about six weeks ago, was concluded yesterday by a verdict sentencing Wood to fifteen years' hard labor in the penitentiary. Wood's friends are very indignant, claiming it was clearly a matter of self-defense. They have filed a motion for a new trial.

Mrs. Oliver P. Morgan died at 8:30 o'clock after a lingering illness. Mrs. Morgan is a direct descendant of President W. H. Harrison, and an old resident of this city.

IOWA.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., April 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Mather, of Cass Township, this county, near Persia, has just given birth to four living healthy children. The children are all males, and are strong and vigorous-looking, though small in size.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 22.—[Special.]—An important meeting was held here last evening of stockholders of the Midland, the Central and the Western Telephone Companies. The outcome of the meeting, which was private, is that the representatives present favor a grand consolidation of these three companies, controlling Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. One-third of the consolidated stock will be sold to the Bell Telephone Company, as a guarantee that the stock will not pass into other hands which may be opposed to the Bell people. The Western Telephone Company has now exchanges in some fifty towns, such as Muscatine, Clifton, Lyons, Iowa, and Coal Valley, Milan, Rock Falls, Sterling, Geneseo, Cambridge, Rock Island, and Moline, Ill. The other companies, the Midland and the Central, are also working numerous toll lines. A stockholder of the Iowa Telephone Company states tonight that the company is likely to go into the consolidation. It is agreed that the new company may buy and manage any independent lines and small companies which are now or which may be organized.

ILLINOIS.

MARINE, Ill., April 22.—[Special.]—A sensation has been produced here and at St. Jacobs, five miles south of this place, by the discovery of a regular system of forging security notes, upon which large sums of money have been obtained by one James G. Anderson. Mr. Anderson has been a resident of St. Jacobs for the last forty years, during which time his reputation for integrity has been undisputed, having filled many offices of trust and honor. He was once a prominent farmer, but of late years has been dealing extensively in grain. His operations as a forger extend over a period of many years, and were very successfully managed, often involving thousands, paying off old forgeries with moneys obtained on the new ones. He dealt considerably in options in Chicago and St. Louis, which is thought to have caused his downfall. He is estimated to be from $12,000 to $15,000 behind. Warrants are out for his arrest.

MORRISON, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—One of the Conaway family, two of whom died of glander-poisoning, drove into Sterling yesterday with one of the horses tainted with glanders. The people of Sterling are very much put out about the matter. The stable in which the horses were afflicted has not been burned. The orders of the State Veterinarian have not been fully carried out, and now the report comes that the disease has spread into Wysox Township, Carroll County, several horses having been killed already in the latter place.

DECATUR, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—A well-known railroad man, George A. Smart, fell under the wheels of an Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western train and was instantly killed.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—Sheriff Hutchins returned from Chicago this afternoon with Frank Goodman, whom he arrested at the Washington Hotel in that city for stealing Dr. L. Tibbett's horse here two weeks ago. The prisoner was working in that hotel as a bell-boy. He was locked up in the jail, and will be indicted by the grand jury.

Osborne Chaney, for many years a respected citizen of this city, died in Newell, Ia., today. A telegram announcing the fact was received by his family here.

Dr. G. P. Norman, for eighteen years manager of Brown's Hall and at present the manager of the opera-house, is dying.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—Prof. Donald MacLean, of the Michigan University, was the subject of a reception, banquet, and presentation at the Central Hotel here last evening, the participants comprising all the leading lawyers, divines, doctors, and representative business-men of the place, the purpose being to give expression to the strong public sentiment here in sympathy with the summary vindication he has received in his recent great slander suit against the Detroit *Evening News*. At the close of the banquet Dr. C. Rynd presented to the guest of the evening a handsome silver water-service, and Miss D. Nina Togue made a similar presentation of a silver and glass toilet set to Mrs. MacLean. Speeches were made by Judges Howell and Geddes, Drs. Rynd, Togue, MacLean, Frothingham, Baker, and Allen, and Messrs. Eldridge, Underwood, Millard, Stebbins, Salsbury, Miller, Weaver, and Bean.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—James Powers and John Gleason, two of the most notorious burglars in Michigan, who were captured in Charlotte after having committed many burglaries in this section, were tried today in the Circuit Court and sentenced by Judge Hooker to five years' hard labor in the State Prison at Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

GALENA, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—Christian Tice, for seventeen years a resident of Boscobel, Wis., took his own life yesterday at his home in that village by shooting himself through the head with a revolver during temporary derangement caused by protracted illness. He was a large landholder.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 22.—[Special.]—The recent rains have caused an unprecedented rise in the Wolf River and its tributaries, and the surrounding lands are entirely covered with water. Several hundred thousand feet of logs have become scattered among the standing trees on the banks, where the water now runs several feet deep. The high water will cause the rivermen and lumbermen much inconvenience.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VITAL STATISTICS.

[Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*.]—The report of the New Hampshire Board of Health contains a tabulated summary of the reports of the officers of cities and towns, showing the number of births, marriages, and deaths in each township in 1881. From this it appears that 4,616 babies were born in the State that year, 2,415 being boys, 2,123 girls, and 78 "not stated." Of these 2,744 were of American parentage, 940 were children of foreigners, 380 were of mixed ancestry, the fruit of marriages between Americans and foreigners, and 512 are classed as unknown. It should be stated in this connection that all persons born in this country are returned as Americans, though their parents may have come from abroad immediately before their entry into this world. Bearing this in mind, and the further fact that those children reported as "unknown" are probably, in most instances, the children of foreigners, and it seems fair to conclude that not more than half the babies included in the list can properly be called Yankees; and we suppose, if the facts could be known, it would appear that not one in four can trace his descent back more than two or three generations without crossing the ocean or the Canadian line. Four thousand six hundred and fifty persons died in the State in 1881, and of these 3,542 were Americans, 449 were foreigners, and 502 were of unknown origin. From this it appears that there was an actual loss of 800 in the American population of the State from the excess of deaths over births. If we consider in connection with this the steady streams of emigration which carry our Yankees South and West and fill their places with Canadians and Irishmen, the conclusion is forced upon us that the race that settled New Hampshire and has furnished the brain and brawn that have made the little Commonwealth famous will have become practically extinct in this State.

SLAUGHTER OF THE BUFFALO.

[New York *World*.]—Over 18,000 head of buffalo have been killed east of the Yellowstone River, in Montana Territory, this season.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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Invite immediate attention of purchasers to

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Extraordinary Bargains!

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HEAVY, RICH, AND WIDE

BLACK SATIN BROCADES,

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Complete Assortment of Colors and Blacks,

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The Most Perfect Made.

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THE PULPIT.

At Central Music-Hall Prof. Swing Speaks of the Sun as the Emblem of God.

He Regards It as a Much Better Teacher of Theology than the Old Schools of Man.

Dr. Gurney Thinks the Present Dispensation Is to Be Succeeded by a New One Shortly.

The Theology of the Church of Latter-Day Saints — The Doctrine of Future Punishment.

Sermons by Bishop Cheney, Drs. Hatfield, Noble, and Petrie, the Revs. Cantine, Ellis, and Others.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Sun—The Emblem of God.

Prof. Swing preached at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning, taking for his text:

His throne shall endure as the sun.—*Ps., lxxxix., 36.*

Lest we may study too much our own little globe and become too much the children of its toils and gains, let us look up and find an object far away from this world—away 93,000,000 miles. The sun has always been an object so full of mystery and amazing quality that in a large part of history it was worshiped as a deity, and it is destined in all the remainder of history to be the greatest emblem of God. It leaves behind it the seven wonders of the old earth and any seven wonders of the new, and makes of itself alone the one matchless object of all physical things and forms. It deals only in the great; its distance from its family of planets is great, its volume is great, its heat is great, its achievements in the animal and vegetable kingdoms and in the production of beauty are all of the immense order. Vast in all particulars, it easily became the early god of mankind, and very slowly and with difficulty became disengaged from the Hebrew and classic religions. Job alludes to this worship when he speaks of the wrong he would have been guilty of had he kissed his hand to the sun; Ezekiel saw five-and-twenty men of Judah move away from the Hebrew sanctuary, and turning toward the East, bow in worship toward the flaming star. One of the difficulties encountered by the Mosaic age in its effort to set up the throne of a spiritual Creator lay in the deep-rooted sun-worship which surrounded and even pervaded the Hebrew tribes. The laws of Deuteronomy condemned to death these fire-worshipers. Josiah, when he became King, removed from the Temple of the Lord the chariots and horses which his predecessors had consecrated to the sun. It is almost certain that the grove-worship which so detained the progress of the Jehovah doctrine, was only a branch of the worship of that orb whose light and heat create the groves and the verdure of the fields.

At last the Christianized multitude has reached the ability to distinguish between the universe and the maker of the universe, and stupendous as the bounds of space may be, and sublime as their occupants may be, the modern mind says they are not God. Our sun could not be God, for there are millions of such suns. The one which once so impressed the poetic Job, and which drew the faces of millions of worshipers toward the East, was then the sole occupant of the sky, but now he has numberless rivals and he must take only a humble place among the flaming host. The telescope and the study inspired by such an instrument have thus helped onward the thought that the material universe is only an emblem of the mind that made all and sustains all. The powerful glass of Lord Rosse and of Herschel in resolving the nebulæ into stars have resolved old religions into their original parts and have separated mind from matter. When the suns were seen to exist in numbers like flocks of birds in the air, when our light-giving star was found to turn over upon its axis and to have weight and all the measurements then did our amazing luminary cease to be a divinity and had to content itself by singing forever the words:

The Hand that made us is divine.

But though as a deity our sun is dethroned, it is wonderful in its dethronement, and will, if we should all so wish, be the sweet or sad study of many an idle hour. In the spring months, when winter is being daily conquered by the arrows of heat, when the snow is melting so as to water grains and grasses, when the softened air of day or evening invites man out from his long imprisonment, then in the presence of recreated earth the mind will not easily escape the feeling that the sun is a vast expression of divine love. John Stuart Mill expressed the fear that, should reason teach the existence of a Creator, it could not assure us that he was a kind, benevolent Power. Why might He not be an Almighty of evil? When one marks the power and purpose of these heat and light producing stars, how around each one there is perhaps a planetary system like our own, and that of these suns there are millions in number we cannot but conclude that the universe contains a display of love which is simply infinit. Our sun has called into being a group of worlds. To him must earth, and Mars, and Jupiter, and Saturn, and their companions give the credit of their very being as well as of their rich decoration, for the central orb is master of the whole scene. He holds all the planets in an orbit, and thus makes years and seasons possible, and thus detaining them as a mother leads her children by the hand, he makes their surfaces into gardens and compels each globe to be a marvel of beauty. God as a pure spirit being invisible, we are constrained to feel that the universe is only God passing outward from thought into material, and that all these millions of suns with their planets around them are so many incarnations of the Love Infinit. As man came as an image of God, and as Christ came as an image still closer of the Father, so the countless suns are shining forth all glorious images of Him whose soul alone is invisible. When one considers the suffering upon earth among men the thought comes, Why does a God of goodness permit such unhappiness to come to any of his children? But rising above the little valley of human life and coming to the central places where these suns carry on their labors of love we say, What are the few tears which fall upon earth compared with this gigantic machinery which floods innumerable globes with light and heat and makes all life and all thought, and all beauty? Should the sun decline in warmth all the life on our globe would cease. Should the sun increase his warmth all life of animal and plant would be burned up. What love is that which regulates this gigantic fire and makes it flame forever as the fireside of our Father's House? But earth makes use of only a thousand millionth part of the sun's kindness, hence a thousand millions of such globes might be made into gardens and homes by this one great emblem of the divine love. It must have been before these estimates of heaven's benevolence were made that theologians reached the conclusion that the atonement was for a few and that most of the human family would experience the pitiless wrath. That our sun can give life to a thousand million earths, and that there are uncounted suns in the depths of space may well make us feel that Christ's mediation is able to meet the wants of a million races like that of man should they come within the common domain of sin and sorrow. That love which so expands in the sun does not narrow up in an atonement.

If we cannot study God in His invisible spiritual nature and are permitted to read Him in His works, let us approach nearer to one of these life-sustaining stars. At the distance of 93,000,000 of miles we cannot bear to look into the face of this king of the sky. No light or fire of earth has any such property. When a few steps away from an electric light or from the poured-out molten steel, the eye is pained, but increase the distance only a little and to look is only a pleasure. The zig-zag lightning on a cloud five miles distant is as sweet to look at as a chain of gold. But here is a light before which the eye quails even though 93,000,000 of miles intervene. The eye which should look long at this bright object would be destroyed; and when it is simply reflected by glass, or water, or the stainless snow we turn our faces away from its brilliance.

Were our bodies indestructible and should we journey toward this wonder, we should find the wisdom and power of God unveiling itself as we made our advance. All quantities grow heavier as they near such a central attraction. For if that attraction makes all the planets move in circles around it, although the most remote of them, Neptune, is almost three thousand million miles distant, with what power must it pull downward objects that are nearer to itself! The apple which Newton saw fall so gently in an earthly orchard could not have thus fallen in the sun. There tree and fruit and the spectator would all in an instant be drawn into the substance of the fiery globe, for a letter which we send out weighing a half ounce would weigh four tons in that central star. Such is the pulling power of that star which must carry planets, and asteroids, and comets onward in an unknown march of destiny. As beautifully-dressed children move around a May-pole, each child attached to the central staff by a colored ribbon, so our system of worlds glides around the great volume in the midst, each held by an invisible ribbon, unseen indeed, but powerful. Mercury, the nearest, performs its dance in three months, while Neptune performs his circle only in 162 years. And yet Neptune, as large as a hundred earths, and 3,000,000,000 of miles away, obeys the pulling ribbons of the sun.

Such being the sun's pulling power he has gathered about himself an atmosphere far denser than that one known to us, and reaching farther into space. The air we breath and in all ways use grows very delicate between twenty and fifty miles away from the surface of the globe. The gravitation of the earth holds it less strongly, and it mixes with and rolls around on the shores of that other sea of unknown fluid between all the worlds. Persons up in high mountains must breath more rapidly because the air is less nutritious and more volatile. Fifty miles would perhaps eliminate from the sea of ether that rolls around earth all discernible traces of our common air. But approaching the sun we should find the scene changed, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of miles away from it we should encounter a definit, buoyant atmosphere. The inward pulling force of that mass is great beyond all earthly ideas. Our sun is 1,000,000 miles nearly in diameter. It is equivalent in quantity to 300,000 worlds like our globe. Gather all the planets of our system into one mass and the sun would equal 600 of such masses. Visiting such a magnificent potentate we must cast aside all common ideas of atmosphere and attraction and must believe that the atmosphere enveloping this flaming star must envelope it for hundreds of thousands of miles in depth, and on the surface must rest as a substance equal, it is said by an English writer, to 15,000 atmospheres of our terrestrial home. But compression means heat and light. The lead suddenly compressed evolves heat. The air and entire encompassment of the sun has therefore burst into a flame, and that sublime centre of our system is only a fire kindled in the far off eternity by the power and goodness of the Almighty. Infinit space is made up of an ether akin to our air. Suns are centralized masses of it compressed into a conflagration. A piece of steel will burn as quickly as tinder when this steel is placed in a jar of oxygen gas. On our domestic hearths the air burns along with the coal or wood. It is earth's most common fuel, but it must be the chief fuel of this central conflagration. Fifteen thousand times as dense as the air of which we know, it has become an ocean of flame, and the sun is a sea of fire a million miles in breadth. How deep this wave of flame may be we know not, but since it can cast its light and heat to all the planets it may be almost as deep as wide.

The recent total eclipses admit some light upon the awful depth of this fire, for vast volumes of flame were seen to spout upward to the hight of 30,000 miles. In some instances this hight was surpassed. If such upheavals could take place the fire on the sun is not only wide but deep. Assuming that you are indestructible, go forward toward this God-made torch. You must pause while 50,000 miles away, for its waves dash thus high. Were your person not capable of injury, a rod of steel held in your hand would turn to a fluid in an instant, and were a thermometer possible it would mark a temperature of a hundred thousand degrees. Could you be protected by magic against such heat you would need protection also against the roar of the tumult below, for not all the thunders and cannons of earth combined could equal one single second taken out of this tumult of our sun. The agitation our little sphere underwent in those ages when continents arose or sunk, and when hundreds of volcanoes sent upward their clouds of smoke and ashes, was peace compared with the deep thunder on this blazing star. No other sound is ever heard, for it was not to be a realm of life or beauty, but simply a furnace for heating the far-off lands of beauty and life. It has no music, no song of bird or man, but only the voice of mighty thunderings and of an elemental war.

If such is the fuel of that star which blinds the eyes which look at it so many millions of miles how long will that fire burn? Are there other springs to come? Other summers to be created out of these warm beams? Will your beloved little children find the seasons coming along in glory three-score years from now? Will this city flame in the morning beams when fifty years more shall have passed? Will not this robe of fuel all have been consumed, and will not the heat soon begin to decline? Will not the Arctic ice begin to reach southward, and at last touch even our equator with its hand of death? In answer: first, Who has planned these systems of planets, a system where a company of worlds are warmed and lighted by a central light? Atheism says chance, but amid studies so great Atheism hangs its head in shame, and the reply comes, God; and God deals in periods which men cannot measure or count. The years of these systems pass up into the billions. The sun, while carrying on its immense conflagration, moves forward daily into new space. As a girl whose flowing raiment has caught into a blaze from hearth or lamp often in terror rushes into the wind and thus fans into perfect fury the kindled spark, so the sun taking with him his group of planets dashes forward into infinit space and draws each day new food from new domains. Some students of the sky estimate the onward march for the system at 15,000 miles an hour. Thus the sun changes constantly the scene of its amazing action, and as a prairie-fire sweeps onward to new acres and new valleys of grass and leaves, this celestial conflagration sweeps onward, and where its awful furnace roared and thundered last week it will in all time never raise a tumult again. As the space before the advancing sun is infinit he may for all we know lead the earth along into new light and heat for a million more of years. Before him lies infinity. Our system is 15,000,000,000 of miles away from where it was when Washington was born or when Franklin loved the spring and the summer of his early life. Having said all these things and having thought about that star which makes our earth, with all its seasons and splendor, what heart should we have for speaking of Sirius a sun 2,000 times as large as our own blessed source of heat and light, and eighty millions of millions of miles away! Amid such reflections the heart feels the existence and presence of God. Atheism is a philosophy wholly inadequate to kindle these suns in the centres of systems.

We have come to the best emblem of God. As these flaming stars are far away, inaccessible and unreadable, and yet are they holding into harmony the scattered planets by outstretching arms which no human science can discern or measure, as gravitation acting from the sun to Neptune, 3,000,000,000 miles away across an abyss which to man seems a vacuum, is a force of which man cannot conceive, so pondering on these facts the mind may not hesitate to admit that there may be spiritual forces issuing from a Being called God, which forces may be around mankind day and night, keeping all in life, and action, and hope. If there is such a tremendous scheme for lighting and warming worlds through uncounted ages, may there not be also vast designs of human existence and progress equal, indeed, to all those outlined in religion? If all these physical wonders are for the final happiness of souls, if planets are thus made into the blessed homes of mind, what is to be the destiny of that mind for which such sublime preparations have been made? Is man to have only a few seasons, and then go back to dust outlived by the oak and the raven? Shall we say with the poet:

Yet a few days and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground
Where thy pale form was laid with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist thine image?

Let us rather feel that a greater destiny awaits those minds for whose home such a universe has been founded. The lesson of immortality thus comes from the vastness of the scheme of the material creation. The universe is too large to harmonize with the grave of man; it harmonizes with his cradle and with his immortality.

No object can surpass the sun in setting before us the easy union of power and love, of tumult and peace. What awful wrath and uproar and what awful burning! but these fearful qualities are only for loving purposes in the outer realms. One might stand upon the borders of this central storm and affirm that it was the wild temper of a cruel monster, but what a false view were that! Thus the Dark Ages, and afterward Calvin and Edwards and their schools, looked only upon the consuming fire and declared God to be a dreadful storm. They listened to His violent thunderings, and they thus saw earthquakes which opened into Hell and ingulfed the Pagan millions and nearly all the millions of the Christian world. These old students of the Deity could express only by picturing it as acting in wrath. To them destruction was the measurement of power. But the sun is a better teacher of theology than were the old schools of man. Here a power, a perfect sea of flame and thunder, is all for a benevolent end, and that awful wrath is only to give heat and light that momentum which shall carry them across an abyss and reach in peace and beauty the surface of the waiting earth. The light and heat which are hurled forth from their origin accompanied by dreadful noise, and which start with an intensity that would kill and consume, at last touch in glory earth's mountain-tops at daybreak, and then in the valleys are welcomed by the cheek of the infant and the tender leaves of a flower. All noise and wrath are far away. There was in the outset no anger or wrath, what seemed wrath was only the effort of the sun to throw his kisses of love ninety-five millions of miles. The flowers, and trees, and happy fields of earth tell us that his salutations have come, and each hour fall in new benediction. Thus the power of God is not that of destruction but of creation and benediction, and the glory of His omnipotence is found in its ability to send His love and intercession very far and wide. Be upright and trust in Him. His care is around the good as near, and rich, and gentle as the beams of the morning, or noon, or evening. Fear not to live in His presence, and do not fear to die in a planet made by His wisdom and lighted and cheered by His infinit love.

THE REV. DR. GURNEY.

Three Great Epochs in the History of the World.

The Rev. Dr. Gurney preached yesterday morning, in the Ada Street Church, a sermon on the three great epochs in the history of the world known as the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Gentile dispensations. He gave a brief history of the salient points of each. In the first age, he said, man was left to himself, and, uninstructed, he worshiped Nature, but did not look up to Nature's God. Man did not fully understand the nature and character of God. Men became idolators, not only worshiping the sun, moon, and stars, but even sticks and stones. Egypt was one vast hotbed of idolatry, and monstrosities were worshiped in the place of God. Pharaoh even bowed down before idols, and he and his people were punished by the ten plagues, showing God's hatred of sin and idolatry.

The speaker then referred to the Mosaic dispensation and the giving of the ten commandments unto Moses. The children of Israel, he said, soon forgot the promises made. They failed to obey the commandment which forbade them to worship other than the one God, and provoked Him to anger by their sins. Innocent blood was shed by them, prophets persecuted, and finally the wrath of God overcame them. Their people and cities became tributary to foreign potentates, and the gates of Jerusalem were in the possession of their adversaries. When Christ came upon earth He gave His people a chance to lead better lives by His example and teachings, but they rejected His efforts. In the Gentile age the world became better, and the power of Christianity was extended. Later came the corruption of the church, which brought about the Reformation. The speaker, in closing, said he did not believe the world was coming to an end in forty years, as claimed by some interpreters of the Scriptures, but he believed that at the end of forty years the present dispensation would close, and a new and glorious one would follow.

THE REV. J. F. M'DOWELL.

The Theology of the Church of Latter-Day Saints.

"Our Theology" was the subject of the Rev. J. F. McDowell's discourse at the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, No. 213 West Madison street, last night. The gentleman said that the theology of the Latter-Day Saints embraced all the teachings of Christ, and encouraged its members to live up to the doctrines of the Savior in every particular. In substance Mr. McDowell said further: "We believe in the immutibility of God and His Gospel. we teach, and have been teaching for the last fifty-three years the personality of God. We cannot see anything but the hight of nonsense in the definition of God as given by most so-called philosophers and theologians,—a being that certainly exists, a person without invidualty, a mysterious something occupying a place some where that thinks, acts, sees, and judges, yet cannot be seen, measured, weighed, or reached. We have been ridiculed without mercy by sophists and self-styled philosophers, on account of our doctrine on this point, but of late thinking men possessed of talent and education have given some study to our ideas of the individuality of the Supreme Being, and have declared themselves in sympathy with our belief. Our church is Theistical, Christian, Apostolic, Universal, Prophetical, and Anti-Evil. It is Christian because it teaches the true doctrines of Christ. It is Apostolical because it carries out the mission of the apostles throughout its ministry. It is Universal because it accords the right of divine justice and salvation to every man, and damns nobody. We do not hold up God to be viewed in the light of a tyrant and a dreadful avenger, surrounded by burning pits and horrid demons, but rather in the light of a just and loving father who will accord to all His creatures justice according to their works. No matter how evil a man's life may be, he has at some time done something good, and this good God in His justice is bound to reward. I say without any hesitation that there is no such thing as eternal damnation. We call upon the people of the world to do penance for their sins and return to the practice and observance of the law of God. In our doctrines we adhere strictly to the Bible in all things, precepts and doctrines. We believe in Spiritualism—not that silly and deceptive practice of a few alleged mediums or tricksters who pretend to receive messages from the spirits of the departed by table-rapping and other peculiar arts—but that spiritualism exercised in the church by the Holy Ghost, whereby we are enlightened and inspired to do the will of God. The mission of our church is to bless, and not to curse; to save, not to damn; to elevate, not to debase. It is to sanctify, purify, and redeem; not to persecute, misrepresent, and oppress. It refutes error, and vindicates the truth."

THE REV. B. F. LEAVITT.

Endless Future Punishment.

The Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, yesterday morning delivered a sermon to his congregation on "Endless Future Punishment," taking for his text:

Where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?—*I. Peter, iv., 18.*

The sermon consisted in most part of a summary of Christ's teachings with reference to the endlessness of future punishment, under twelve separate heads, the first of which was that, upon the subject under consideration, human opinion was worthless. The only testimony that could be satisfactory was that which came from one who had seen the state beyond this life and grasps the future. Such testimony was furnished by Christ, who had come from Heaven and the Father and testified to what he had seen. His teaching was that the human race was in a state of separation from God, by what in the Bible was called death, from which there was no escape save by a new birth. Before He came into it the world appeared in a perising condition, and that men might not perish He was sent into the world. Only those who believed in Christ and lived lives corresponding with such belief escaped the punishment promised. Christ taught by the parables of the ten virgins and the talents, and such expressions as "The door was shut," that opportunity for escape from perishing would end at a certain point. Among other of His teachings was that some men, such as Judas, should be lost by their acts; also that some men had their good things in this life, and had no need of them in the next; also, a gulf or chasm forever fixed by the character at the end of probation. Christ applied the same word to the punishment of the unbelieving as he did to the blessedness of the faithful. The effort to prove that the language in the forty-sixth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew did not mean eternal was simply in the direction of proving that there was no eternal life as well as no eternal punishment. The word was the same as that elsewhere in the Bible applied to the attributes of God.

Concluding, the preacher said that there seemed to be ever present to the consciousness of Christ a condition of things impending sinful men—appalling, lurid beyond the power of expression. They could not account for the presence of a being of His superior majesty in this world in the condition of humiliation and suffering which He endured unless there was appalling doom overhanging the sinful soul. They could not account for His ever living to make intercession or the sending of the Eternal Spirit to abide in this world to ever more work in human hearts, if there were not some momentous doom threatening them. If there was to their thought any doubt as to the certainty of endless punishment they could not think it was shared by Christ. Yet from that doom He had furnished abundant and glorious deliverance, and He alone.

BISHOP CHENEY.

An Eastertide Sermon.

At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter street, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney preached a sermon befitting Eastertide. He said an anniversary is always practically a monument. From time immemorial the ingenuity of man had been taxed to provide some method by which great names and events might be perpetuated. But the ineffectiveness of even the mightiest monument had been the burden of history and the wail of poetry. So men had turned from a material structure to something more subtle. From out the year a day was selected in the vain hope it would bring back inevitably the memory desired. But who now knows or cares whether or not this is the birthday of a Roman Emperor? The 4th of July and the 22d of February would likewise die out in a few centuries. How, then, shall we account for the fact that the Easter season reverses the usual order of nature? Last Easter brought the thoughts of more men to the resurrection than ever before since the angel rolled the stone of the sepulchre away. In the noonday glory of scientific observation the most stupendous miracle of Christianity is gaining ground. Greater wonders than those worked by the laws of Nature may be worked of God by laws yet undiscovered. Just as knowledge grows will it became impossible to believe there is nothing beyond the great ocean of mystery. Our Columbus has come back from the other side, and we believe in Him. Death is a debt for which there is no mode of procedure in a bankruptcy court. Poor tenants-at-will, our first of May is liable to come at any moment. Without hope of Heaven life is slavery. The speaker had met men who asserted they did not know the Savior, and yet were not afraid to die. How much thought does the average man or woman not a Christian give to the subject of death? But it doesn't prove that a man is not afraid of death because he doesn't think about it. As well say a patient is not afraid of amputation because he takes chloroform. If one evades or shuts his eyes to a fact we may be sure he is afraid of it. He had seen placarded one morning the advertisement of one who had been a minister and had turned actor, who was to lecture on the "Agnostic Church." The Bishop sketched the agnostic as one professing to know nothing of the life beyond, and to believe that the vast majority of mankind have been placed by an inexorable law of nature amid misery and wretchedness, sickness and crime. Then when years had passed nature was to push them with steady, resistless hand over the precipice. Ask Nature what lies beyond. Nature, too, is an agnostic. She knew nothing. Hark to the Easter bells. Listen to the voice that comes pealing down the ages. Can bereaved fathers and mothers, with aching, empty hearts, hesitate? Can toiling, struggling, tempted men and women doubt?

THE REV. DR. HATFIELD.

Christ Talking with the Woman.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, pastor of the First Methodist Church, did not preach upon the subject announced last evening, but took as his text:

And upon this came His disciples, and marveled that He talked with the woman.—*St. John, iv., 27.*

The Savior, he said, did not come as a Judge to pass sentence on wrongdoers. He sat with the publicans and sinners, went to the unfortunate and the disreputable, and came close to those from whom the sanctimonious Scribes and Pharisees held back, but never in such a manner as to give countenance or toleration to their bad practices.

Attention was called to the blended wisdom and tenderness of Christ's words to the woman. He told her of her sin and guilt in a manner that was most kindly and gracious. He did not upbraid her with sharp or cross words; did not heap reproaches upon her head as if it were necessary that she should be broken down to the very dust and lose all self-respect and hope. There were times when He used words of terrific severity—they were directed against men who were hypocrits, who made long prayers and robbed the widows—but when He came to deal with the poor, unfortunate, and friendless He did not "break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax. He found His way to the woman's heart in a kind, tender, and gentle manner—a lesson of great importance to all."

The speaker didn't know how it was, or why it was, that it was natural for poor human nature to desire to deal in strong and harsh words; to use the scourge rather than the olive branch; and he had seen good men who seemed to think that the real thing to be done with a sinner who would escape from his sin was to overwhelm him and crush him almost out of life before holding out offers of mercy and salvation.

Gently and kindly as the Savior was, He did not shrink at all from dealing faithfully and plainly with the woman. Having shown her her sin He offered her immediately the blessings of salvation. He did not send her away, telling her to take time to consider the matter in the hope that consideration would break her heart and bring her to repentance.

The speaker was afraid that one trouble with most Christians was that they didn't, in their efforts and labors, look to the direct and immediate results as they ought to. So long as they ceased to remember practically that "now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation," many of their efforts would be productive of very uncertain and very unsatisfactory results.

This woman was saved then and there. The speaker had never met with a gradual conversion that was genuine and permanent. If she, under the circumstances, could so suddenly lay down the burden of her sins and find peace, and rest, and joy in believing in Christ, there was no sinner who might not do the same thing.

He closed by beseeching the unconverted present to not count themselves unworthy of eternal life, and urging Christians to get as near as they could to pilgrims bowed down by their iniquities and tell them of the compassion of God. "Oh, that God would breathe upon all hearts the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit, and give us the ability to see things as Christ saw them, to love men in some sort as He loved them, and to imitate Him as He went about doing good to the souls and bodies of men."

THE REV. F. A. NOBLE.

The Truth in Jesus.

The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., preached at the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday morning, choosing the following as his text:

The truth was in Jesus.—*Ephesians, iv., 21.*

The facts of astronomy, geology, botany, and anatomy, he said, have been reduced to sciences, and the world has been greatly benefited thereby. Men, however, cry down all attempts to systematize the truths of Christian doctrine. They say, "Preach the Gospel, but do not try to reduce it to a system." Christianity, nevertheless, is a system of which Christ Himself is the embodiment. The Savior is the complete combination of all truth. One of the elements of truth in Jesus was that men were sinners and needed the light of the Gospel. The Gospel was good news just as a rope to a drowning man was good news. Man was in a condition to need the glad tidings. The second element of truth in Jesus by implication was that the law broken by sinners was a sacred law. Sinners when they offend God offend Him who is at once the nearest, the dearest, and best of all friends. The third element was that the divine law was available only through the channel of a vicarious sacrifice. It is not so much a matter of speculation as it is a matter of record that Jesus bore the sins of humanity. The atonement of itself, however, saved nobody, for faith is a requirement of salvation. Finally, the fourth element of truth was that the life of him who accepts the truth ought to be like Him who brought it.

THE REV. DR. PETRIE.

Being Good and Doing Good.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Petrie preached yesterday morning at the Church of Our Savior, taking as his theme, "Being Good and Doing Good."

The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that he had been often asked what he meant by admonishing his hearers to be good and do good, and following this he read from the baptismal service, which he said was the germ of the whole subject and the answer to all such inquiries. From this he went on to argue that a person to do good permanently had to be good. Acts might be performed, he said, which were good in themselves, but they did not constitute goodness unless the person himself was good. Anything done by outside pressure, like a child refraining from lying for fear of a whipping or an adult refraining from stealing for fear of the jail, did not constitute goodness. Being good in a Christian sense was carrying into our acts the precepts of Christ and reproducing His life in ours.

The first step toward goodness, he continued, was humility, and we should all be humble for general reasons. We were but atoms in space and time at best, and when we dropped out the world would go on just the same. Christ had said that we should come to Him as little children, and the child-life was one of learning, obeying, and growing. The next requirement to be good, he said, was simplicity; that is, the having of one end and aim in life. There were many things useful and necessary to be done, but they should all be made subservient to the performance of our duty to the Kingdom of God. Then to be good we had to be trustful; that is, to trust Christ at all points. He told us a great many strange things. it was true, about God, about Himself, about happiness, about ourselves, about this and the future world, but it was our duty to accept it, for He was allwise—the very voice of God Himself. Then, again, we should have a companionship with God, for the soul could never be satisfied without it, and was satisfied with it. The soul was made good by this companionship, which meant a life of prayer and meditation.

In conclusion the speaker spoke of what it was to do good, saying that it consisted of displaying the characteristics of Christ in the home circle, among our equals, toward our dependents, and the showing forth of purity of thought in word and deed. He was particularly emphatic in urging honesty in business, cost what it might, and said that the principles laid down should be lived up to, not to secure the praise of men, or even because the eye of God was on us, but because we learned in the school of Christ the sacredness of the powers of the soul when aided by the divine life of the Son of God to accomplish these things.

THE REV. R. S. CANTINE.

Amusements.

The Rev. R. S. Cantine preached the first of a series of sermons on "Amusements" at the Halsted Street Methodist Church last evening.

The services at this church are marked by much enthusiasm. The musical portion last evening included a solo by the pastor entitled: "Reaper, where hast thou gleaned today?" the congregation all joining in the chorus.

The preacher said that his sermon would be little more than an introduction to his subject; he intended next Sunday afternoon to speak on "Dancing," and follow with other amusements in detail. His text for the evening was:

Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines: for our vines have tender grapes.—*Sol., ii., 15.*

The question of amusements for religious people was one of the great problems of the time. So very much had been said and written on the subject, he did not expect to say anything really new. Great scholars and divines had given serious attention to it, resulting in voluminous publications; the foundations of the work had been broadly laid, and he would try to be one of the builders. In early Christian times the people of God were a little flock, and the line between Pagan and Christian was strongly marked. The world mocked at the scruples of the pious. Now the scene was changed. The world warred not openly with religion, wealth and position belonged to the church, and it was the policy of the world to nestle close to it. The line between was indefinit to ordinary observers, hence the pleading for larger license and tax laws which were inconsistent with true piety. The church was in no haste to separate itself from those outside the boundary line, and if faithful it was not imperiled by the contact. If the young people in the church and the young people outside the line mingle the church had the right to say, "Thus far, no farther." When the religious said, "My conscience forbids me," the worldly could not reply, "My conscience compels me." "We cannot go down to your level," said the church, "and the ground to meet on must be chosen by us." At present there were two questions he would refer to: First, the necessity for recreation; second, the kind of recreation allowable. What was the proper recreation for Christians to indulge in? The mere pleasure of an hour regardless of other conditions? No. Recreation was necessary to renew—to restore—to create again—it was a truce with care to return to the battle with keener blades. It shook off care, but not conscience. Recreation was a necessity for all, even for the idler, as he would find recreation in doing. He would apply eight different tests to the subject of so-called recreations, no single one of which might be sufficient, but when taken collectively they formed a guide for selection. First, was the so-called recreation or amusement innocent in itself? Second, did it in any way lessen their influence as followers of Christ Jesus? Third, did it interfere with the actual duties of life? Fourth, did it promote health? Fifth, was it unduly expensive? Sixth, did it waste time? Seventh, did it improve the mind? Eighth, did it produce genuine enjoyment? The speaker dwelt on the value and necessity of each of these tests in ordinary everyday recreations, and urged his hearers to stand by each and have them answered by an approving conscience. Let the world sneer or laugh at what it called Puritanism—they laughed best who laughed last. The world was constantly trying to allure the church of God to some compromise with evil, and unless their feet were firm on a rock they would be drawn away. Some in his church had been drawn away by laxity, others feared to join the fold lest they should fall away. He appealed to them to bring their sin-burdened souls to Christ and accept Him at once as their sure salvation.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS.

The Progress of Theology.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis preached at St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday forenoon on "The Progress of Theology," taking as his text:

When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.—*I. Cor., xiii., 10.*

Theology, he said, began low down in its life, and has steadily moved away from a childish past, the contrast being as that between the wooden plow of Ulysses and the polished steel of the modern farmer, or between the caves and mud-huts of primeval man and the cottages and palaces of today. Medicine, science, literature, government, had all set out on their long upward race from low and crude beginnings, and theology was no exception to the universal law. In all things the race begins low, and far away are the luminous mountain-tops, to be reached only by a weary march. He who would ridicule theology by setting before us the early, ill-shapen idol might as wisely ridicule music by pointing to the rams'-horns of Jericho, or ridicule architecture by reminding us of the heaped mounds and stone structures of prehistoric ages. The crude ideas of God—the strange altars of the past—are waymarks which indicate where man once stood on the scale of progress. On the fetish rose the idol; above the idols were shaped by better minds the personal gods—Apollo, Venus, Neptune, and Mars; and then came a Platonic trinity, born of a yet riper gift of generalization, and this passed over, according to the best reading of history, to the acceptance of the early church, and for a long time the three gods were worshiped as distinct and independent personalities.

Man was slowly moving on to a time when his thoughts would rise to a Universal Spirit, over all and in all, the one Infinit Mind, and Will, and Love. The intelligent trinitarian of today only claims that Father, Son, and Spirit are a threefold mode of one life. The trinitarian and Unitarian are just on the eve of shaking hands, for they are about to see eye to eye. The upward march reaches from the African fetish to the Supreme Being hidden in a flood of glory. A scoffing orator of our time has sneeringly said that man makes his own God, and shapes his own Paradise and Hades. This could not be otherwise. Assuming that there is an absolute religion, as there is an absolute music, science, or philosophy, there is the necessity of man's grading himself up to it. He who sneers at this may be asked to take the great compositions of Handel or Bach to an American Indian for appreciation, or the mathematics of La Place to a prairie ranger. The wide and sunlit views are for the man who has moved toward the summit, and not for him low down in the narrow valley. In all ages man has been obviously made for religion, and clung to it however rude its shape or humble its influence.

The speaker traced in detail the steps from the lower to the higher, and the conditions necessary to theological or religious progress. Heresy "dies game"—the rusty superstitions of ignorant ages linger on, like winter in the lap of spring. The last fifty years stand in marked contrast with all the past in its disposition to reform theology. He then went on to describe the new age, the years within the memory of his hearers, the age of reason and humanity. Reason asks relief from what is unreasonable, Love calls for a banishment of all cruelty from earth. Conscience wakes with her sister gifts to see a right in the ways of God and the acts of man. Many of the hard tenets of fifty years ago are dead letters. There is a new reading of the Bible, of Nature, of life and death and the future, a new hope, a new and more cheerful song in all the churches, a new home life, a new poetry, a new art—all the result of a new reading of Religion, shaped by those three gifts sent down to earth from the divine throne, Reason, Love, and Conscience.

THE REV. C. PERREN.

Children of God by Adoption.

In the Western Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Warren avenue, the Rev. C. Perren preached yesterday morning, giving an interesting exposition of the second chapter of the epistles of St. John, taking pretty much the entire chapter for his theme, and explaining what John meant by calling them children, young men, and fathers in God. They were made children of God by adoption. It was a mistake to teach children that they were children of God without being first adopted by Him. It was wrong to teach such doctrine in Sunday-schools. Children were not lambs of God until they became such by having the spirit of God enter into their hearts. There was much taught in Sabbath-school instruction leading to the belief that the children were lambs of God. They were not such until they became so by regeneration. Some of the older ones were mere babes in Jesus, though they might be aged in years. Such needed the nursing of the motherhood of the church. If all joined the church in childhood there would not be aged babes of the church late in life. All true believers knew the pardon of their sins, and a blessed knowledge it was. The first thing a new convert learned was to follow God. He had reëntered his Father's house. The convert knew that his sins were forgiven, and he knew the Father. The young men of God were able to strike out with energy and overcome the Devil. The more advanced Christian knew what it was to be assaulted from within and without and how to overcome the attacks from the right and left. There was something more needed than faith to secure answer to prayer. If there was iniquity in the heart the prayers would not be answered. If the Spirit of God did not abide in them their prayers would not be answered. John wrote to the little children because he knew that they knew the Father. It was a grand thing to be a father in Israel and not a babe in old age. The best time to become converted was in childhood, for the beginning and the end of a long Christian life was in Jesus Christ alone.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Confirmation Ceremonies at St. Joseph's Church.

Archbishop Feehan confirmed 400 children—boys and girls of St. Joseph's Parish—in St. Joseph's Church, corner of North Market and Hill streets, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The large church was densely crowded during the service. Promptly at 3 o'clock the Archbishop, attired in rochet, cape, and mitre, and bearing a magnificent crozier, entered the sanctuary, being accompanied by the Rev. Chancellor Gill and the Revs. Messrs. Waldron, Butler, Venn, De Marteau, Demars, Backus, and Constantine. After delivering a brief exhortation to the children to be confirmed, the Archbishop, standing on the platform of the main altar, spread or "imposed" his hands toward the children and prayed that the Holy Ghost might come down upon them with his seven-fold gifts and twelvefold fruits. Then, after the children had knelt in a row at the communion-railing, he anointed the forehead of each candidate for the sacrament with chrism in the form of a cross, saying, in Latin, as he did so: "I sign thee with the sign of the cross; I confirm thee with oil of chrism, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Then he gave each a slight stroke on the cheek, saying as he did so: "Pax tecum," "Peace be unto you." This last ceremony was to remind the confirmed that by the sacrament they had just received, they were made strong and perfect Christians, and should be ready at all times to suffer blows and persecution for Christ's sake.

The Knights of St. George, a Catholic military organization, turned out for the first time on the occasion and formed an escort to the Archbishop from his residence to the church. The procession was headed by Police Lieutenant Baus and eight patrolmen. Col. M. Schlaudecker is commander of the new knights.

A SERMON ON SLANDER.

At the Church of the Holy Family the Rev. Father Koopmans, S. J., preached a very sensible sermon on the subject of backbiting, detraction, and slander. The Rev. Father said that speech was a Divine gift to man, whereby he might convey his ideas to his fellow-men and seek relief from his suffering by making known his afflictions. But, unfortunately, the gift was but too frequently applied to his own destruction. One of the gravest and most frequently-committed sins in the catalog of iniquity was committed through the faculty of speech, and that sin was slander. He said that the apostle spoke in very forcible and plain terms when he compared the mouth of the slanderer to "an open sepulchre full of rottenness and corruption." Families that have lived happily together for years have been ruined and dismembered, young girls driven to destruction, and business-men to financial ruin through the malicious wagging of the slanderer's tongue. The Rev. Father Oakley sang high mass, and the choir, under the direction of Prof. Rohner, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VENEERING.

[New York *Sun.*]—"The demand for fine woods," said the New York furniture man, "is increasing every year. The finest and costliest is French walnut, which, by the way, is not French at all, but is a product of Oriental countries. It grows in Persi, Circassia, and Asia Minor. You have seen it in veneering upon costly furniture, but you probably have no notion how expensive it is, nor how careful we are to prevent waste in its use. Come into our workrooms and I will let you see it in process of cutting."

He led the way into some extensive rooms, where ponderous machinery was revolving, and heavy chains rattling. In one room steam rose from cracks in the floor.

"Down there," said the gentleman, "is a pit where we lay large and valuable logs and subject them to the action of steam until they become almost as soft as butter. Then we take them out, fasten them to an iron beam (here he led the way into another room), and this beam revolves around a finely-tempered knife of the same length as the log."

With each revolution a strip of wood was shaved off smoothly and laid in piles upon the floor like skins of leather or sheets of paper.

"Every time this beam turns around it moves a fraction of an inch nearer to the knife. The whole apparatus works with extreme precision. No printing press or weaving machine is made with greater nicety. The knife that shaves off the sheets of wood is rigidly immovable, and ground to a razor-like edge. The heavy beam that revolves with its great load of timber is firmness itself and is regulated like clockwork. The slightest tremor in the beam or knife would break and twist the thin sheet that you see turned off here with the regularity and perfection of newspapers turned out by the printing press. These sheets are about 1-120 of an inch in thickness, but frequently we shave off veneers as thin as 175 to an inch."

He lifted a corner of one of the long sheets, and it seemed to be about the thickness of ordinary writing paper. The wood was warm and pliable.

"It is only in this condition that this shaving process is possible. When fresh from the steam pit the knife slips easily through it. Were the wood cold and hard the process would be impossible. Even if the knife could do the work the sheets would be too brittle and would crumble into small fragments."

THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW.

Correct Copy of the Ohio Liquor Tax Law as It Goes on the Statute-Books—Two Hundred-Dollar Tax on Whisky.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—Messrs. Albert Schwill of Cincinnati, Henry Ebest of Ironton, John Schimp of Dayton, and other leading brewers of the State have been here today working in vain to get the Scott Liquor Tax bill reconsidered. They even implored the Governor on the matter as he stepped through the rotunda of the Capitol this morning, but he would not interfere, and the solons were invisible. Dispatches also came in from all parts of the State to reconsider the action on the bill, but to no effect. It is fixed as a law, and as certified to the Secretary of State today to go on the statute-books it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That upon the business of trafficking in intoxicating liquors there shall be assessed yearly, and shall be paid into the County Treasury by every person engaged therein, as hereafter provided, and for each place where such business is carried on by or for such person, the sum of $200. Provided, if such business continue through the year—to wit: From the second Monday of April, exclusively in the trafficking in malt or vinous liquors, or both, such assessment shall be but one-half the foregoing sum.

SEC. 2. That said assessments, together with any increase thereof as penalty thereon, shall attach and operate as a lien upon the real property on and in which said business is conducted, as of the fourth Monday of April, each year, and shall be paid on or before June 20 following. Provided, where any such business shall be commenced in any year after said Monday, said assessment shall be proportionate in amount to the remainder of the assessment year, except that it shall in no case be less than $25, and the same shall attach and operate as a lien aforesaid, at the date of, and be paid within ten days after such commencement; and that whoever shall engage or continue in the business aforesaid of selling intoxicating liquors in or upon land or premises not owned by him, and without the written consent of the owner thereof, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be indicted and punished by a fine not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and each day's continuance upon such premises shall be an additional offense.

SEC. 3. That every Assessor shall return to the County Auditor, with his other returns, a statement upon a blank to be furnished by such Auditor for that purpose, as to every place within his jurisdiction where such business is conducted, showing the name of the person engaged therein, a brief and accurate description of the premises where the same is conducted, and by whom owned, and whether such business is confined exclusively to traffic in malt or vinous liquors, or both; said statement shall be signed and verified before such Assessor by such person. And if such person shall, on demand, refuse or fail to furnish the requisit information for such statement, or to sign or verify the same, such fact shall be returned by the Assessor, and thereupon such assessment upon his said business shall be $375. And if any person having made return that his business is confined exclusively to malt or vinous liquors, or both, shall thereafter, during the assessment year, sell any other intoxicating liquors, the assessment upon his business shall thereby be increased by the sum of $250. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due, there shall be added a penalty thereto of 20 per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

SEC. 4. That the County Auditor shall make and preserve duplicates of such assessments, alfabetically arranged, which shall show the amount and time of each assessment, by whom to be paid, and the premises whereon the same is a lien. And upon receiving satisfactory information of any such business liable to assessment, or increased assessment, as aforesaid, not returned by the Assessor, he shall forthwith enter the same upon such duplicate, and upon the County Treasurer's copy thereof. By the first Monday of June of each year he shall make and deliver to the County Treasurer a copy of such duplicate, charging him with the full amount of such assessment to be collected, and also with any additional assessments, or increased assessments and penalties.

SEC. 5. That the County Treasurer shall collect and receipt for all assessments so returned to him. And if any assessment shall not be paid when due he shall forthwith proceed, as provided by section one thousand one hundred and four (1,104) of the Revised Statutes, to enforce the lien for the same and penalty; and the provisions of said section, and any other provisions of the law of this State relative to the collection of taxes or assessments, are hereby made applicable to the enforcement of such liens and the collection of such assessments and penalties. Said Treasurer shall charge himself with all such assessments placed in his hands for collection, and shall account to said Auditor for all penalties collected by him thereunder.

SEC. 6. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquors," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes; but such phrase does not include the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors from the raw material and the sale thereof by the manufacturer of the same in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time.

SEC. 7. That the revenues and fines resulting under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as follows—to wit: In every county three-fourths of the money paid, as herein provided, into the County Treasury on account of any business aforesaid carried on in any city or village therein shall, upon the warrant of the County Auditor, be paid into the Treasury of such corporation—one-half to the credit of the police fund and one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof; provided, in corporations having no police fund the entire three-fourths shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof. The other fourth, together with all other revenues resulting hereunder in said county, shall be passed to the credit of the poor fund of such county.

SEC. 8. Within ten days after the passage of this act each County Auditor in this State is hereby directed to publish, by one insertion in some newspaper of general circulation in his county, a notice informing all persons engaged in the traffic in intoxicating liquors that the first assessments imposed by this act will be due and payable on or before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1883. The Attorney-General is charged with the duty of seeing that the requirements of this section are observed, and may enforce the same, if necessary, by proceedings in mandamus. The County Commissioners of the respective counties may allow their County Auditor a reasonable compensation for the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act.

SEC. 9. That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt, or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist, on the written prescription of a regular physician, for medicinal purposes only, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and all places where such intoxicating liquors are on other days sold or exposed for sale, except regular drug-stores, shall on that day be closed, and whoever makes any such sale, or allows any such place to be open or remain open on that day, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, and be imprisoned in the county jail or city prison not exceeding thirty days. In regular hotels and eating-houses the word "place" herein used shall be held to mean the room or part of room where such liquors are usually sold, or exposed for sale, and the keeping of such room or part of room securely closed shall be held, as to such hotels and eating-houses, as a closing of the place within the meaning of this act; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Council of any municipal corporation in the State from regulating and controlling on such first day of the week the sale of beer and native wine in such manner as may by ordinance be provided. That the "act to amend Sec. 6,941 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended April 3, 1881," passed April 15, 1882, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And any municipal corporation shall have full power to regulate, restrain, and prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses, and places of habitual resort for tippling and intemperance. But if any municipal corporation shall prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses within the limits of such corporation a ratable proportion of the tax paid by the proprietors thereof for unexpired portion of the time shall be returned to such proprietors.

SEC. 10. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors to a minor, except on the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to a person intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall be fined not more than $100 nor less than $25, and imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days.

SEC. 11. Sec. 6,941 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on its passage, but no assessments shall occur previous to the 4th Monday of April, 1883.

COURT-HOUSE BURGLARIZED.

COLEMAN, Tex., April 22.—The Coleman County Court-House was broken into Friday night, all the criminal indictments destroyed, and the district and county records for several terms carried away. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

Durkee's Salad Dressing, a ready-made, rich, and delicious dressing for all salads of meat, fish, or vegetables. Cheaper and infinitely better than home-made. No sauce equal to it.

MARINE NEWS

A Howling Hurricane Heaps Michigan in a Way T Sailors Despise.

The Schooner Evaline Bates C Anchor a Few Miles Be Grosse Point.

After Dragging for Some Time Her Cable, Hoists Sail, a Steers for Shore.

The Crew Rescued by the Evanston ing Crew—The Vessel a Wreck—Other Mishaps.

The First Wreck of the Se Evaline Bates Ashore Ne Point.

The first vessel to succumb to th
this season is the schooner Evaline B
is lying a complete wreck off the
miles below Grosse Point, some ten
miles north of Chicago. The fir
discover the condition of the sch
Capt. Laughlin, of the Life-Savi
at Evanston, who sighted her at a f
before 4 o'clock yesterday morning,
floundering about in the heavy sea
miles out from shore, and show
of distress. The entire crew belong
station were instantly summoned, a
with several others, started to the
owing to the bad condition of the r
distance of nearly six miles they h
in order to reach the beach opposit
siderable time was consumed.
The vessel by this time was abou
north of Evanston, and but a sh
from shore. The howitzer was soon
and a line fired across the schooner,
as possible her crew, consisting of fi
one woman, had launched a
were hauled ashore. The life-
then pulled out to the
recovered all of the papers,
and valuables on board. Scarcely
turned to the shore when the almost
schooner gave a lurch to leeward
amidships, becoming a total wreck.
crew were immediately taken in cha
pitable farmers and properly cared
will arrive in Chicago this morning.
The story told by the survivors o
is that they left Muskegon on Satu
ing loaded with cedar posts for this
about midnight the gale struck t
and it was utterly impossible to kee
up to the wind. Consequently the
let go and every inch of chain pa
she continued to drag ho
for several hours, and imm
umes of water swept her de
almost certain death stared the hap
the face. Convinced that it would
ble to bring his vessel into port, t
gave orders to slip the cable, hoist
mizzen-sail, and headed her for
hopes of being able to save at least
his crew.
The Bates was a full-rigged t
schooner, with a registered tonn
and was owned at Grand H
had been engaged in the lumber tra
time, although this was her first
made this season. She left this port
today for Muskegon, and was retur
full cargo of posts when overtak
storm. It is understood that she is fu

Minor Mishaps—What the C the Messenger Saw.

The schooners Guido, Australia, E
Troy, and O. R. Johnson started ou
night, but owing to the terrific gale r
port. The propeller Douglas, after s
a distance of thirty miles, also return
exhausted her fuel. The schooner
Jones was also put about and came
o'clock last evening. There were nu
rivals during the day, and a number
came into port minus a sail or spar an
of a tough tussle with the wind and
The schooner Annie O. Hanson ar
Manistee with a load of lumber, a
her topmast.
The schooner John Magee, of Milw
her jibsail and aft topsail somewher
lake.
The propeller Messenger came in
istique, and although she had a rough
was not in the least the worse off.
mander, Capt. E. A. Bouchard, state
left Milwaukee about 6 o'clock, and e
a "good tossing up" all day. H
vessel at anchor between Ke
Racine, but she seemed to be riding
perfectly easy. He did not distin
name, but she was a fore-and-after
top and lead-colored hull. He a
schooner at anchor about three mile
Point, but could not make her out.
of his glass he could see that she w
and-after, but did not see any signs
although he could see that she had l
sail flying. This was undoubtedly
schooner Evaline Bates.
A number of minor accidents we
but none of them were extensive.

A Terrific Gale Sweeps O Michigan, Doing Considera age.

The storm of yesterday was of u
tensions, and doubtless did much
vessels that were unable to reach
been predicted for several days, an
than probable that there has
siderable loss of vessel pr
not of life. Out on
the billows were running
high," and through the rigging of v
river the northeast wind howled a
but did little damage. Between 3
the wind had attained a velocity
miles an hour at the crib, but gr
sided. Last night, however, it agai
with renewed fury and blew a gale.
All day long sailors and vessel-
congregated in the saloons that li
discussing the probable outcome
and considerable speculation was in
to the amount of damage that would
sustained by vessels on the lake
dogs" that had spent almost their e
navigating the entire chain of lak
the storm was unusually severe, a
ticated that on the morrow news
ceived that more than one vessel h
disaster. It was known that a larg
vessels had spread their sails the p
for east shore and Green Bay port
were entertained for their
the day advanced and num
began to arrive in safety these fea
ually dissipated. About 4 o'cloc
dispatch was received stating that
at anchor and showing signals o
Grosse Point. Immediately the V
Towing Company dispatched t
Schalck to her succor and a Trin
accompanied her. On reaching the
the pier it was found that the idea
cable because of the heavy se
abandoned.

Dock and Other Not

Kingston harbor is now clear of i
The schooner Alva Bradley is lo
Block River for Chicago.
The schooner Louisa McDonald
name changed to Lillie E.
The steamer Chicago is expect
from Ahnapee this morning.
Lumber rates from Toronto to
advanced to $1.30 per 1,000 feet.
The tug Protection, after receiv
overhauling, has gone into commis
Grain charters are being made
wheat to Buffalo at 2½ cents per bu
Capt. Hi Henderson, of the scho
Palms, arrived from Cleveland yes
The steamer Flora is expected
Toledo today to commence her re
There are but few charters be
Cleveland, and all of them are on
The schooner Yankee Blade sp
Muskegon yesterday and will load
The Government contractors hav
work on the extension of the west
port.
The life-saving stations located
Toledo, and Fairport are now o
season.
The schooner J. H. Mead arriv
boygan Saturday evening and will b
grain for an Eastern port.
The log-cut on the Menomonee
the winter amounts to 422,000,000 fe
siderably exceeds the cut of any p
Watson & Co.'s coal dock on th
is to be illuminated by electric
prove beneficial to vessels enterin
Tug-owners at Cleveland have n
in establishing a card rate as y
consequence the rates of towing
low.
The Wabash Line propellers a
Toledo this week for Buffalo, and w
effort to break through the ice t
Buffalo harbor.
The propellers of the Lehigh V
portation Company will this sea
manded as follows: R. A. Packer,
salle; H. E. Packer, Capt. William
Mercur, Capt. F. L. Pope; Clyde,

MARINE NEWS.

A Howling Hurricane Heaps Up Lake Michigan in a Way That Sailors Despise.

The Schooner Evaline Bates Casts Her Anchor a Few Miles Below Grosse Point.

After Dragging for Some Time She Slips Her Cable, Hoists Sail, and Steers for Shore.

The Crew Rescued by the Evanston Life-Saving Crew—The Vessel a Total Wreck—Other Mishaps.

The First Wreck of the Season—The Evaline Bates Ashore Near Grosse Point.

The first vessel to succumb to the elements this season is the schooner Evaline Bates, which is lying a complete wreck off the coast a few miles below Grosse Point, some ten or twelve miles north of Chicago. The first person to discover the condition of the schooner was Capt. Laughlin, of the Life-Saving Station at Evanston, who sighted her at a few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as she was floundering about in the heavy sea some three miles out from shore, and showing signals of distress. The entire crew belonging to the station were instantly summoned, and, together with several others, started to the rescue, but owing to the bad condition of the roads and the distance of nearly six miles they had to travel in order to reach the beach opposit her, considerable time was consumed.

The vessel by this time was about six miles north of Evanston, and but a short distance from shore. The howitzer was soon made ready and a line fired across the schooner, and as soon as possible her crew, consisting of five men and one woman, had launched a boat and were hauled ashore. The life-saving crew then pulled out to the wreck and recovered all of the papers, baggage, and valuables on board. Scarcely had they returned to the shore when the almost dismantled schooner gave a lurch to leeward and parted amidships, becoming a total wreck. The rescued crew were immediately taken in charge by hospitable farmers and properly cared for. They will arrive in Chicago this morning.

The story told by the survivors of the wreck is that they left Muskegon on Saturday morning loaded with cedar posts for this port, but at about midnight the gale struck the schooner, and it was utterly impossible to keep her head up to the wind. Consequently the anchor was let go and every inch of chain paid out, but she continued to drag her anchor for several hours, and immense volumes of water swept her decks, while almost certain death stared the hapless crew in the face. Convinced that it would be impossible to bring his vessel into port, the Captain gave orders to slip the cable, hoist the jib and mizzen-sail, and headed her for the shore in hopes of being able to save at least the lives of his crew.

The Bates was a full-rigged three-masted schooner, with a registered tonnage of 233, and was owned at Grand Haven. She had been engaged in the lumber trade for some time, although this was her first round trip made this season. She left this port a week ago today for Muskegon, and was returning with a full cargo of posts when overtaken by the storm. It is understood that she is fully insured.

Minor Mishaps—What the Captain of the Messenger Saw.

The schooners Guido, Australia, Hattie Earl, Troy, and O. R. Johnson started out Saturday night, but owing to the terrific gale returned to port. The propeller Douglas, after running out a distance of thirty miles, also returned, having exhausted her fuel. The schooner William Jones was also put about and came in about 8 o'clock last evening. There were numerous arrivals during the day, and a number of vessels came into port minus a sail or spar and evidence of a tough tussle with the wind and breakers.

The schooner Annie O. Hanson arrived from Manistee with a load of lumber, and without her topmast.

The schooner John Magee, of Milwaukee, left her jibsail and aft topsail somewhere out in the lake.

The propeller Messenger came in from Manistique, and although she had a rough time of it was not in the least the worse off. Her commander, Capt. E. A. Bouchard, stated that they left Milwaukee about 6 o'clock, and experienced a "good tossing up" all day. He noticed a vessel at anchor between Kenosha and Racine, but she seemed to be riding the waves perfectly easy. He did not distinguish her name, but she was a fore-and-after with black top and lead-colored hull. He also saw a schooner at anchor about three miles off Grosse Point, but could not make her out. By the aid of his glass he could see that she was a three-and-after, but did not see any signs of distress, although he could see that she had her mizzen-sail flying. This was undoubtedly the wrecked schooner Evaline Bates.

A number of minor accidents were reported, but none of them were extensive.

A Terrific Gale Sweeps Over Lake Michigan, Doing Considerable Damage.

The storm of yesterday was of unusual pretensions, and doubtless did much damage to vessels that were unable to reach port. It had been predicted for several days, and it is more than probable that there has been considerable loss of vessel property, if not of life. Out on the lake the billows were running "mountains high," and through the rigging of vessels in the river the northeast wind howled and whistled, but did little damage. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the wind had attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour at the crib, but gradually subsided. Last night, however, it again burst forth with renewed fury and blew a gale.

All day long sailors and vessel-owners were congregated in the saloons that line the docks discussing the probable outcome of the storm, and considerable speculation was indulged in as to the amount of damage that would probably be sustained by vessels on the lake. Old "sea dogs" that had spent almost their entire lives in navigating the entire chain of lakes said that the storm was unusually severe, and prognosticated that on the morrow news would be received that more than one vessel had met with disaster. It was known that a large number of vessels had spread their sails the previous day for east shore and Green Bay ports, and fears were entertained for their safety. As the day advanced and numerous craft began to arrive in safety these fears were gradually dissipated. About 4 o'clock, however, a dispatch was received stating that a vessel was at anchor and showing signals of distress off Grosse Point. Immediately the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company dispatched the tug Van Schaick to her succor and a TRIBUNE reporter accompanied her. On reaching the outer end of the pier it was found that the idea was impracticable because of the heavy sea, and it was abandoned.

Dock and Other Notes.

Kingston harbor is now clear of ice.

The schooner Alva Bradley is loading coal at Black River for Chicago.

The schooner Louisa McDonald has had her name changed to Lillie E.

The steamer Chicago is expected to arrive from Ahnapee this morning.

Lumber rates from Toronto to Oswego have advanced to $1.30 per 1,000 feet.

The tug Protection, after receiving a general overhauling, has gone into commission.

Grain charters are being made at Detroit for wheat to Buffalo at 2¼ cents per bushel.

Capt. Hi Henderson, of the schooner Francis Palms, arrived from Cleveland yesterday.

The steamer Flora is expected to arrive at Toledo today to commence her regular trips.

There are but few charters being made at Cleveland, and all of them are on private terms.

The schooner Yankee Blade spread sails for Muskegon yesterday and will load with lumber.

The Government contractors have commenced work on the extension of the west pier at Fairport.

The life-saving stations located at Cleveland, Toledo, and Fairport are now open for the season.

The schooner J. H. Mead arrived from Sheboygan Saturday evening and will be loaded with grain for an Eastern port.

The log-cut on the Menomonee River during the winter amounts to 422,000,000 feet, and considerably exceeds the cut of any previous year.

Watson & Co.'s coal dock on the North Pier is to be illuminated by electricity, and will prove beneficial to vessels entering the harbor.

Tug-owners at Cleveland have not succeeded in establishing a card rate as yet, and as a consequence the rates of towing are extremely low.

The Wabash Line propellers are to leave Toledo this week for Buffalo, and will make an effort to break through the ice that barricades Buffalo harbor.

The propellers of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company will this season be commanded as follows: R. A. Packer, Capt. F. N. Lasalle; H. E. Packer, Capt. William Bradford; Fred Mercur, Capt. F. L. Pope; Clyde, Capt. Ed Condon; Oceanica, Capt. William Dickson; Tacomia, Capt. J. W. Condon.

The marriage of Miss Myra Gifford, daughter of Capt. Gifford of the schooner E. R. Williams, to Mr. George R. Dickinson was celebrated at Geneva, O., Friday.

A fire-escape which has been pronounced a success by Assistant Fire-Marshal Petrie has recently been invented by Capt. Baker, of the schooner H. C. Albright.

As soon as navigation is fully open the steam-barge Kincardine will attempt the release of the schooner Tecumseh, which went ashore last fall on Club Island, Georgian Bay.

The steamer Corona, of the Goodrich Line, will commence making regular trips between Manitowoc and Menomonee this week by the way of the Sturgeon Bay Canal.

There is from 25 cents to 50 cents difference between lumber-shippers and vesselmen on rates from Midland to Duluth—the former offering from $3.25 to $3.50 per thousand and the carriers demanding $3.75.

On entering the harbor Saturday the schooner Conquest, with a load of posts from Ahnapee, came in contact with a rock near the North Pier and sprung a leak. But little damage was done, however, and after discharging her cargo she was taken to the Vessel-Owners' Dry-Dock for repairs.

After sticking in the mud for two days at the Fort Wayne Railroad drawbridge the propeller Cumberland succeeded in getting afloat Saturday, aided by the combined efforts of the tugs Van Schaick and Union. She was towed down to the dock near the Iowa elevator and will now be fitted out.

Announcement is made of the sale of the large steamship John M. Osborne by W. B. Morley, of Marine City, to a company of twelve capitalists at Cleveland, for $61,000. The Osborne was built last season at Marine City, by Morley Bros., and registers 646 tons new tonnage. She is built in the strongest possible manner of first-class material, and is furnished with the best of modern machinery. She rates A 1.

The propeller Depere, of the Goodrich Line, which was stranded six miles north of Manitowoc Dec. 4, was recovered Saturday and towed to Manitowoc, where she will be placed in the dry-dock and thoroughly repaired. The Depere lay well up on the beach and in about four feet of water, and it was found necessary to dredge a channel in order to set her afloat, while two steam-pumps were kept in constant action to keep her clear of water. It is estimated that she is damaged about $8,000.

It is stated that buyers are plenty on the Saginaw River, but not much lumber is changing hands. An effort is being made to obtain concessions, but manufacturers are firm in their position and unitedly resist any letting down in values. It is not expected that any very extensive sales will take place until the lumber already sold begins to move forward, because of the fact that dealers believe they have nothing to lose by waiting, and manufacturers are as confident that they have nothing in particular to gain by selling unless at the full price asked.

The Toronto *Globe* says that Mr. J. D. Silcox, contractor for the new dry-dock at Collingwood, to the construction of which the town gave $25,000, has resumed the work, with good prospects of an early completion. Large gangs of laborers, teams, and masons are at work, and every effort will be made to have the dock ready for business by the 10th of May next. When completed the dock will be the best on the lakes. It is 320 feet long by sixty wide, has a gate entrance of fifty feet in width, and has a depth of fourteen feet over the mitre-sills. Its bottom timbers will be laid on rock foundations. It is located in the inner harbor and is easy of access.

Owing to the unsettled state of the market Saturday the demand for grain carriers was not very brisk and no charters were reported. The rates on grain to all Eastern ports continue firm, so far as the vesselmen are concerned, and are as follows: Chicago to Buffalo, wheat, 4½ cents per bushel; Chicago to Buffalo, corn, 4 cents per bushel; Chicago to Kingston, wheat, 7 cents per bushel; Chicago to Kingston, corn, 6¾ cents per bushel. Although the vessel agents state that there were no charters made on Saturday, it was learned from perfectly reliable authority that the Perne fleet of schooners, consisting of the Hutchinson, Masten, and Wells had been chartered for grain to Erie on private terms.

Serious Collision Between the Schooner Joseph Duval and the Clipper City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—[Special.]—A serious collision occurred fifteen miles off this port about 5 o'clock last evening between the schooner Joseph Duval and the Clipper City, and both vessels were considerably damaged. The Clipper City left Chicago Friday night for Manistee, and the Duval left this port yesterday afternoon for Traverse. The Clipper struck the Duval on the starboard quarter, the jibboom of the Clipper City going through the Duval's mainsail, tearing it in shreds. The Duval's quarter was considerably damaged, and one of her timber-heads was carried away. The anchor of the Clipper City struck on the deck of the Duval, and as the vessels separated the anchor was dragged off, carrying away part of the monkey-rail. The Clipper City fared worse than the Duval, having lost her jibboom and entire headgear. Her bowsprit and stern were split and her bow stove in. After the collision both vessels headed for this port, and arrived at a late hour last night and are now at a ship-yard. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the cause of the collision, which occurred in broad daylight. The Captain of the Duval claims that his vessel was on the port tack, as it was her place to keep clear, and the Clipper City had been on the starboard tack, but her mainsheet had been run off, and the Duval was hauled up and the Clipper City struck her. The Captain of the Clipper City claims that the Duval attempted to cross his bow, and also claims that the Captain was not on deck at the time.

At the Straits.

MACKINAW CITY, April 21.—[Special.]—The ice in the south passage broke up today, and open water extends up a mile above McGulpin's Light. Above there it remains solid. A cold east wind has blown all day, and is blowing tonight.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The steamer Flora made this port at 9 o'clock last night, and the City of Cleveland at 1 p. m. today. They encountered no ice between here and Alpena. They took the north passage for Mackinac. The south passage is full of ice. There is a cold north wind prevailing. No change in the ice above McGulpin's Point.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 22.—[Special.]—There is no perceptible change in the ice. A cold east wind has blown all day. The weather is clear. The mercury was 40 above zero at 5 p. m.

Dock Notes at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Capt. Bouchard, of the propeller Messenger, who arrived at this port today from Manistique with a cargo of posts, reports that no ice was encountered or seen on the trip to this port. He says there is no ice along the north shore west of Garfield. A mail-carrier was seen Thursday last who crossed on the ice from St. Ignace to Garfield. He reports that it is quite firm. The ice extends from Garfield to the eastward and southward. As far as St. Ignace, Beaver Island, and Harbor Springs it is said to be quite firm. Record was made today of the sale of the schooner Empire State by Ludington, Wells & Van Schaeck to the Marinette Barge Line for $11,000. The wind continued from the northeast today, and tonight it is blowing hard outside. There is a big fleet in the port waiting for a change of wind. There were about four or five sail departures from this port today, among them the schooners Granger and Lake Forest—the first departures for Traverse Bay this season. The schooner John Magee left for Chicago tonight to wait for a cargo of grain. The propeller Champion for the straits, the first vessel of the season, left tonight.

A Fine Point in the Construction of Navigation Laws.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—[Special.]—An interesting case was argued before Judge Sage, of the United States Court, today. The steamer Gretna Green towed a barge upon which there was a great number of people from Maysville, Ky., to the Fair-Grounds three miles distant. The barge was not supplied with life-preservers, fire buckets and other safety appliances, and has been sued for violating the United States navigation laws. The defense is that these laws, in their application to the commerce of a State, are unconstitutional, the Government having the right only to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the States, and with the Indian tribes. The Gretna Green hugged the Kentucky shore on the trip in question. She did not, therefore, pass out of the jurisdiction of the State of Kentucky, and is not amenable under the Constitution of the United States to the navigation laws. The decision of this case will be eagerly awaited by all who are interested in the commerce of the great rivers.

A Disastrous Flood at Manistique.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Capt. Bouchard, of the propeller Messenger, which arrived here today from Manistique, reports that Manistique and the surrounding country has been visited by destructive floods. Manistique is situated at the foot of Lake Michigan, on the southern shore of the upper portion of Michigan, and has no telegraph station, so that no reports of the flood had been received before the Messenger sailed from Manistique Thursday afternoon, at which time the water in the Manistique River, which runs through the Northern Peninsula, had risen nine feet, causing immense damage. The wharfs and lumber-yards of the Delta Lumber Company, Pearson & Co., and the Chicago Lumber Company were submerged and immense quantities of lumber were washed away, and boom and wharves destroyed. At Jamestown, a settlement three miles from Manistique, the damage is still greater. Dwelling-houses and other buildings are flooded to the second story, and the people make their way about town on rafts and in boats. No loss of life is reported, but the destruction of property is immense.

Fishing in Georgian Bay.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., April 21.—[Special.]—Since the opening of navigation the fishing interests have been well represented by large gangs of fishermen preparing for an early start to their fishing grounds on Georgian Bay. The first fleet left today for Squaw Island, to be followed by fifteen or twenty more boats Monday. Tuesday the tug McPherson, which has been rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled, will leave for the fishing-grounds at Killarney, where she will be actively employed in this trade. In all there will be some fifty fishing smacks leave this place for Killarney and adjoining fishing grounds the coming week. Some hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent this winter in making the fishing fleet what it should be, and the prospects of fishermen for a good season's operations were never better.

In the Interest of the Carrying Trade.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21.—[Special.]—A deputation from Goderich is here to ask the Government to have the tolls at Goderich harbor abolished in the interest of the carrying trade from the West to the East.

Around the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—[Special.]—George Ford, of Ashtabula, and W. C. Richardson, of Cleveland, today completed the purchase of the steamship J. M. Osborne of W. B. Marley, of Marine City, for about $61,030. She will tow the schooners Exile and George Davis in the iron trade. It is understood Capt. John Nelson, Matt. Bradley, Chriss Grover, H. J. Webb, and others have an interest in three vessels. The steam-barge D. M. Wilson was also sold today by Capt. Thomas Wilson to Lane, known as "Three-Fingered Jack," and others of Buffalo. The consideration is not learned, but it is in the neighborhood of $45,000. There is a firmer feeling in ore freights, and former freights are being declined. Very little coal has been sold and charters are few, but vessel-owners are holding for 75 cents, which is freely paid as soon as the coal is sold. It is understood that as soon as Saginaw Bay is open a number of the large fleet here will carry lumber to Chicago. A private dispatch was received here today inquiring for vessels to go to Toledo and load for Lake Michigan ports.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 21.—[Special.]—The Canadian buoys were placed today in the Detroit River and on the bar point by Capt. Hackett. The schooner Quinby arrived with coal for Muller from the Black River today. No ice has been seen for a week at the mouth of the Detroit River or the upper end of Lake Erie.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The excursion steamboat Mecatawa, built for the Holland City and Mecatawa Park route, was launched here this afternoon, and is nearly ready for use. She is well fitted for her intended trade, having a keel of 100 feet, beam of seventeen feet, and hold of five and one-half feet. Her cabin is 11x29½ feet, and will be well furnished. Her boiler is 5x10 feet, and engine 15x15½.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—[Special].—The Goodrich Line propeller Depere, which was driven ashore last fall near Two Rivers, was released yesterday morning by the tug Arctic and two other tugs after a channel was dredged to her. She was towed to Manitowoc, where she will be overhauled. She was not damaged any during the winter.

The wind blew hard from the northeast this morning, but during the afternoon hauled around to the eastward, and a heavy sea was running outside. The schooner Ralph Campbell and the scow Success, loaded for Chicago, are in the harbor for shelter; also the schooner Kate Howard, light, from Chicago.

The propeller Champlain, which left her dock at this port last evening for Cheboygan and intermediate points, only got to the mouth of the harbor. On account of the heavy sea Capt. Casey did not attempt to go outside, but remained in port all day today. It is now thought that by the time the Champlain reaches the straits the ice will have broken up, and that she will have no difficulty getting through.

The barge Massasoit received a new mainmast yesterday.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port Saturday and yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS—SATURDAY.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Montague, lumber.
Prop George T. Burroughs, Bailey's Harbor, railway ties.
Schr E. P. Royce, Pentwater, railway ties.
Schr C. Raab, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. E. Cook, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Evaline Bates, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr George A. Marsh, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. H. Mead, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Spy, Montague, wood.

ARRIVALS—SUNDAY.

Prop R. C. Brittain, Whitehall, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Manistique, sundries.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Annie L. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Eva Fuller, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, White Fish Bay, sundries.
Schr Jason Porter, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. H. Harkley, Manistee, wood.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John Magee, Milwaukee, light.

CLEARANCES—SATURDAY.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. F. Batters, Ludington, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Montague, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Washington Harbor, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Tug J. C. Porrett, Marinette, towing.
Schr H. Witbeck, Menominee, light.
Schr E. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, light.
Sch Conquest, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Pilgrim, Bailey's Harbor, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Muskegon, light.
Schr Commerce, Green Bay, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Yankee Blade, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, light.
Schr S. A. Burton, Manistee, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Marinette, light.
Schr William Grundy, Marinette, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Carlton, light.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sea Star, Claybanks, sundries.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr Annie Thorine, Manistee, light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Shurfee, light.
Schr A. Mosher, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ironsides, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Dan I. Davis, Pentwater, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Horace H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, brick.
Schr Spy, Montague, light.
Schr M. A. Gregory, Montague, sundries.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Schr M. E. Cook, Ludington, light.

KAIWAN.

Until the French, after occupying Tunis, forced their way southward and captured Kaiwan, that sacred city had been more sacredly guarded from the visits of Christians than Mecca itself. During the thirty years preceeding only one intelligent Englishman had penetrated its guarded precincts—Mr. Edward Rae, who published the results of his travels in an interesting volume called "The Land of the Moor." That this exclusiveness is now pretty much broken down is evident from a private note to the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, dated Kaiwan, March 22d. The writer says:

"Here I am at last in the holy city of Africa, where dirt and laziness abound, as they might be expected to do, par excellence. It is something quite new, though very rapidly becoming like any other Eastern place. It is extraordinary how readily the people have reconciled themselves to the invasion of their city's sanctity. Some seventy or eighty people I am told, have shut themselves up in their houses ever since the occupation—about eighteen months; but the great majority of the inhabitants welcome the foreigner and his francs. Two years ago it was only by special permission of the Bey that one could enter the city, and then you were shown only the outside of the mosques, and politely asked out of town again. Now there is even a small hotel—you get a permission from the French Captain and see everything at the rate of about a franc per mosque. Certainly they are well worth seeing apart from the originality of the whole place. The Great Mosque is in the style of that of Cordova, smaller, and with a very inferior mihrab, but quite large enough to give the effect of a forest of columns, and the columns themselves are far finer. Inside and in the courtyard there are altogether about 500 columns and capitals of all sizes and shapes, Roman and Christian of every date and place, an extraordinary collection but harmonized by the universal horseshoe arch. But the most sacred place of all is the mosque with the tomb of an actual friend of the Prophet himself, who has some hair of the Prophet's own head buried with him. There are three courts and three rooms, all with the most beautiful tiles and decorations in the style of the Alhambra.

"We are now on a ten day's tour in carriage and four (two of us) from Tunis, our other point being El Djem—I don't know whether you ever heard the name before, but there is an amphitheatre there almost as big as the Coliseum and it looks bigger from the extraordinary solitude in which it stands. The accommodation is like the fondah between Tangier and Tetuan—a rush mat and a brazier—but we were well provided ourselves, having a similar night each way between Tunis and Susa."

THE COURTS.

Items.

The National Wire Company filed a bill Friday against the Manufacturers' Equitable Association to restrain it from disposing of two promissory notes for $6,000 each, dated Jan. 1, 1883. It is charged the defendant company was incorporated for the purpose of protecting manufacturers in maintaining fair prices for wire goods made and sold by them. The complainant joined the league on the representation that all other licensed manufacturers had agreed to join with the exception of the Crandall Manufacturing Company, the Chicago Galvanized Wire-Fence Company, Jacob Haish, J. L. Ellwood & Co., Thorne Wire-Hedge Company, Robinson & Halliday, Hawkeye Barb-Wire Fence Company, and Wooster Barb-Fence Company. The above notes were given by complainant to secure fees. It now claims that a number of other manufacturers have not joined, that the notes were procured by false representations, and asks to have them surrendered and the defendant enjoined from disposing of them.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. began a suit in trespass against George H. Johnson and D. S. Peters Saturday, claiming $1,500 damages.

Mary A. L. Sanford sued Julius M. F. Kummel and Charles S. Norris for $2,000.

John C. Polley commenced a suit for $4,000 against F. A. Botlev.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

8,832. Jacob Hunderlock vs. The Dundee (Scotland) Mortgage & Trust Company. Delaware C. C. Appeal dismissed. Niblack, J.

9,878. The State ex rel. vs. James McClamrack, administrator, etc., vs. John Gregory et al. Warren C. C. Reversed. Bicknell, C.

9,910. John Schrodt vs. Thomas T. Deputy. Gibson C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell, C.

9,896. Sargent W. Evans vs. Henry Schafer. Clark C. C. Affirmed. Black, C.

10,034. John B. Mattingly vs. John J. Paul, Tipton C. C. Affirmed. Morris, C.

10,208. James F. Boots, adm., etc., vs. Ephraim C. Griffetth, adm., etc. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Howk, J.

10,473. Board of Commissioners of Dearborn County vs. Richard C. Bond. Dearborn C. C. Affirmed. Best, C.

10,421. Edinburgh-American Land Mortgage Co., limited, et al. vs. Arthur Latham. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Woods, C. J.

3,857. Christiam Brehm et al. vs. George Dohn. Bartholomew C. C. Dismissed.

10,492. L., N., A. & C. R. R. Co. vs. John C. Glubb. Washington C. C. Affirmed. Best, C.

9,729. John Darrell vs. the Rushville Water and Moscow Gravel Road Company. Rush C. C. Reinstated.

9,948. Burtis Bird vs. Sarah Kouth. Henry C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

9,776. Martin Schierman et al. vs. Joe S. Lecke et al. Dearborn C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

9,637. The L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co. vs. Oliver Overman. Jackson C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

9,93-. Peter Breitweizer et al. vs. James Fuhman et al. Dubois C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

8,366. Merrick E. Vinton vs. Elias J. Baldwin. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Elliot, J.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

13,473—Emma P. Godfrey vs. James Dinsmoor; case, $4,500. Frederic Ullmann, atty.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—Rhodes vs. Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company; James F. Meagher appd. comr. to take depositions—Cary vs. City of Ottawa; mandate filed reversing judg. of July 15, 1881, and said judgt. set aside, and issue now found for deft. and judgt. for costs.

Chancery orders—13,153, Leatherbee vs. Hale; lv. to compl. to withdraw exhibit by lvg. cert. copy of same.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Bankruptcy Orders—3,104, Z. M. Hall; order an assg. to make deed of quit-claim to Francis M. Hall of the prop. described in the petition of April 6.

Superior Court—New Suits.

86,626—T. G. Kimman vs. William F. McKay, Peter H. Rymal, W. E. Cornell, Marietta Rymal, Henry B. Rogers, and the Fidelity Storage Warehouse. Replevin, $600. F. W. Tourtellotte, atty.

86,627—R. C. Rounsavell vs. William R. Kerr. Asst., $1,000. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.

86,628—Same vs. Laura N. Getchell. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

86,629—Attachment, $725.12. Suppressed for service.

86,630—E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. George H. Johnson and D. S. Peterson. Asst. $1,500. Flower, R. & G., attys.

86,631—O. R. Keith et al. vs. William E. Ambler and Frederick Neilson. Attachment, $281.66. Same attys.

86,632—Mary A. L. Sanford vs. Julius M. F. Kummel and Charles S. Norris. Asst., $2,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

86,633—Willard Kinyon vs. H. Vogt, Peter Kuehlman and Fred Mueller. Ejectment, $1,000. C. W. Monroe, atty.

86,634—J. C. Polley vs. F. A. Battey. Asst., $4,000. Quigg & Tuthill, attys.

86,635—Jacob Doerr vs. Axel W. Fagerberg, Chakett Fagerberg, Gerhard Foreman, et al. Petition for mechanics' lien, $16. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.

86,636—W. H. Foulke vs. Darius E. Livermore and Stephen A. Douglas. Asst., $500. Flower, R. & G., attys.

86,637—M. Leopold et al. vs. Morris and Augustus Jacobson. Asst., $1,000. Same attorneys.

86,638—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,639—Mary Ponsonby vs. Patrick Ponsonby. Bill for divorce for desertion, cruelty, and drunkenness. H. C. Noyes, solr.

Suppressed on Friday—86,612, the National Wire Company vs. the Manufacturers' Equitable Association. Bill for injunction to restrain the collection of certain notes. George H. Leonard, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—9,431, M. V. P. Co. vs. Taylor; mo. pltf. lv. to amd. by inc. ad. dam. to $10,000.

Judgments—7,369, the J. W. M. Jones S. & P. Co. vs. J. Taylor Hair and Harry Harrison; deft. Harrison; finding and judgt. $1,850 agst. both defts.—8,977, D. W. C. Gooding vs. C. B. King; d. and judgt. $1,076.—8,507, Julius Zittel vs. Danl. J. Gallery; finding for pltf. $50 and judgt.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.

JUDGE SMITH—No court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—9,202, Lehman vs. C. H. Pub. Co.; mo. pltf. lv. to amd. by changing name deft. to C. H. Co., and name pltf. to Ernst J. Lehman; lv. to file amd. narr., and rule to pld. by 30th inst., 10 a. m.—9,264, M. V. P. Co. vs. Taylor; mo. pltf. lv. to file aff. of clm., and rule on deft. to file aff. merits in 5 days.—8,816, Palmer vs. Bailey; demr. to spl. pleas sust.; lv. to file amd. pleas by 30th inst., 10 a. m.—9,154, Closson vs. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; demr. to narr. ovld.; rule to pld. by 30th inst., 10 a. m.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

322, B. R.—Elizabeth Perry and Ann E. Whiting vs. Albert Schrader and all whom it may concern. Petition to confirm title of 80 acres E. ½, N. E. ¼, 27, 42, 11. Tagert & Cutting, solrs.

44,557—J. R. Williams vs. Henry Winrick and Henry Engleking. Appeal.

44,558—Hebor Smith vs. Fanny McIntosh. Confession of judgment, $45. C. C. March, atty.

44,559—Ellen Morris vs. William P. Morris. Bill for divorce for cruelty, desertion, and drunkenness. Windes & Sullivan, solrs.

44,560—Cornelius G. Mauzy vs. Sarah M. Sherman. Appeal.

44,561—Jacob Stantmeyer vs. Ferdinand Doll. Appeal.

44,562—George Delin vs. Alphonse Le June. Appeal.

44,563—George F. Kirby et al. vs. Andrew H. Lord and the Le Grand Quarry Company. Bill for an accounting and a receiver. A. F. Hatch, solr.

44,564—May Sobe vs. Joseph Otto Sobe. Bill for divorce for desertion and bigamy. W. H. Richardson, solr.

44,565—Attachment. Withheld for service.

44,566—John O'Brien vs. Patrick F. Flynn. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—4,364, Bloom vs. Bressau; by agt. rule on deft. to file new bond instr.—4,518, Converse vs. Laro; bail jus. and rule dischgd.—4,036, Clark vs. Fritsch; same ord.—2,857, in re est. Meserve; mo. atty. for admx. time to file bond and bill of ex. extd. to May 15.—4,370, Lyon vs. Chgo. Piano Storage Co.; rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond by 27th inst., 10 a. m.—3,420, Bently vs. Roach; appl. dis.—44,549, Pfeiffer vs. Williams; appl. dis.—2,752, in re petn. Margaret Ennis; mo. to quash contd. to April 28.—2,587, Clary vs. Palmer; pltf. remits $2,000 from verd.

Judgments—3,672, Byrne vs. Janssen; by stip. suit dis., each party pay own costs.—3,008, Bowen vs. Carmody; suit dis. p. c.—4,805, Helen Matheson vs. L. C. Underwood; judgt. $25.—2,527, Cunning vs. Schaffhauser; judgt. on verd.—2,943, Halleck vs. C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; same.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—498½, Richardson vs. International Bank; mo. pltf's atty. dis. set aside, and cause reinst.—245½, Ausbach vs. Brokoski; mo. by deft's atty. to set aside verd. and vacate judgt.; ord. stay of procdgs.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,889, per. ser. and deft.—1,388, Coeek vs. Cheek; ser. by pub.; deft.—1,476, Gurry vs. Givens; mo. c. s. and notice set for next cal.—950, Betts vs. Hennegan; Wilson & Collier ent. app. defts.—801, Mur vs. Tarssig; lv. to Recr. to sell assets

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—1,857, Burr vs. Whitney; cross-bill filed, and rule on defts. to ans. in 30 days.—318, Kreidler vs. Wile; per. ser. and deft. Apgar; ser. by pub. and deft. Wile and all whom, etc.—1,386, Emmett vs. Wharton; ser. by pub., and deft.; ref. to Voss to take proof and rept.—1,921, Kent vs. Kent; lv. to deft. withd. appr. and ans.; mo. compl. deft. want ans.—43,545, Brady vs. Brady; lv. to compl. to take depn. of Thomas Connelly before any notary on affts. filed.

Decrees—1,350, Sobe vs. Sobe; suit dis. c. c. mo. c. s.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE JAMESON—181 and 184, Elsworth, stricken off; 1,288, Clancy and Eastman, same order. The habeas corpus case of August Freeman and John Harris, charged with attempted robbery, was continued to Monday at 10 o'clock.

County Court—New Suits.

3,996—People, ex rel. L. L. Mills, vs. Charles Ulrich, Austena Rodchau, and Louise Iser. Petition to compel defendants to support Sophia Ulrich.

3,997—Same vs. George Paul. Same for Mande Paul.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—3,970, in re Peter Schimp; hearing adjd. to April 28.—3,771, in re Elizabeth Knopp, vol. assgt.; Assignee alld. $200 for svcs.; div. of 30 per cent ord.—3,273, in re Wm Walter, vol. assgt.; lv. to Assignee to sell des. clms.—3,899, in re Rudolph Sylvan, vol. assgt.; lv. to Assignee to sell prop., nisi 5 days.—3,990, in re Herman D. Keeler; hearing adjd. to April 23.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. John R. Weir; proof of brshp. ent., final acct. appvd., est. declared settled, and admx. dischgd.—Est. Peter Taylor; final acct. appvd., estate declared settled, and extr. discharged.—Est. Albert F. Weir, guardn's acct. appvd., lv. to guardn. to change ward with cost of admn. J. R. Weir's est., and to withd. tax vouchers; ord. guardn. settle acct. and present new bond.—Est. Chas. Gossage; failing to agree on clm. of M. J. Green, jury dischgd.—Est. Julia Herrington; inv. and apprsmnt. appvd.—Est. G. McDaniel, minor; final acct. appvd; guardn. dischd.—Est. H. H. Volkert; rept. sale of real estate appvd.; sale conf.—Est. Alfred Jones, minor; guardn's acct. appvd.; rule and cit. dis.—Est. Adam Amberg; clm. A. L. Amberg dis.; final acct. appvd.; est. declared settled, and extr. dischgd.—Est. Sarah J. Bernard; final acct. appvd., est. declared settled, and extr. dischgd.

Administrations—Est. Mary Fuchs; letters of admn. issued to Frank Fuchs; bond $7,000 appvd.—Est. Carl Plor; same to Maria Plor; bond $2,000 appvd.—Est. Ole Pederson; relinquishmt. of widow's right to administer filed; letters of admn. issued to Ingeborg M. Pederson; bond $530 appvd.

Conservatorships—Est. Wm. Simpson, insane; mo. petr. ord. dis. petn. of Ellen Simpson for a conservatr.—Est. Adolph Durlacher, insane; same ord. petn. Mary Durlacher—Est. Henry A. Elkins, spendthrift; in re. petn. Lucy A. Elkins for apptmt. of a conservatr. jury to sep. till Monday.

The Call.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 1054, 1086, 1108, 1110, 1115, 1126, 1127, 1143, and 685.

PESTS OF DARIEN.

[San Francisco *Call.*]—The smaller pests are numerous and annoying; some are dangerous to human life. Earth and air teem with insects, and therefore the isthmian forest is a very paradise for an enthusiastic entomologist. The corridor, or chasing hornet, has already been mentioned. Then there is the well-known chiego commonly called the jigger, which insinuates itself under the toe nail and propagates so rapidly that if it be neglected the insect will in short time preëmpt your foot entirely. The chiego must be detected and suppressed at once if you wish to avoid permanent trouble. The Bohoua fly, too, attacks both man and beast and forms a subcutaneous nest, and there lays an egg. He is so neat in his operations that he has an egg under your skin before you know it. The first indication of its presence is a slight swelling, which rapidly increases to the size of a walnut. In this will be found, contained in a sac, a large disgusting-looking worm, which must be squeezed out when it reaches maturity, an operation attended with a good deal of pain. Then comes the scorpion that breeds in the rafters of the lightly thatched native huts, and drops down on you in the night. He is fond of the blankets. Or he will crawl into the toe of your boot and wait for you till morning. One has to be "on guard" night and day in Darien against these insects, and wo be to you if you retire without first examining the bedclothes, or put on your boots in the morning without a previous vigorous shaking. The centipede is a cousin-german to the scorpion. Then follows the goosana, the corradillo, garranetas, tarantula, and a black ant with a sting in his tail which, although not "as long as a flail," makes it warm for any one to whom he may pay attention. We had come near forgetting the vampire bat, which was supposed at one time to be a mere traveler's fiction. He is not a fiction by any means, in the wilds of Darien, but a most unpleasant reality. Vampires are numerous, large, and very troublesome. As the tired traveler lies in the slumber of midnight these emissaries of evil come silently to his couch, gently make an incision in any exposed part of the body, and then commence to gorge themselves with blood. No pain is felt, and with their large feathery wings they fan the sleeping victim to a state of delightful coolness; but when the vampire has left his horrid feast the subject of this phlebotomy awakes with a start to find himself in a pool of gore from the still bleeding wound, and so weak as scarcely to be able to rise.

THE PIG AND THE DOG.

[*Chambers' Journal.*]—On account of his unsociable disposition, the greyhound is so troublesome as to be excluded from many kennels. A gamekeeper in the North, having one of these animals given into his charge, was for a while ~~pr~~ented by his noise and misconduct, and at last became obliged to turn him out to wander wherever he pleased. Now there happened to be a pig on the same premises which also enjoyed freedom. To the astonishment of everybody, these two formed a fast friendship, so close that they fed together, slept together, and kept constantly in company, without the one ever showing the slightest hostility toward the other. The dog, that had formerly kept up a perpetual quarrel among his own race, now seemed anxious to accommodate himself to the ways of his new friend; while the pig in his turn seemed equally willing to stand high in the favor of the hound. After this state of things had gone on for some time, they came to understand something of the natural gifts of one another. Living on the confines of a moor, where hares and rabbits abounded, they soon began to do a little quiet hunting on their own account. The hound, being guided by sight more than by scent, found most difficulty in starting his prey; and here the pig, which appears to be endowed with an excellent scent, came to his assistance. Knowing what was required of him, piggy would trace the hare or rabbit to its lair, and then wait for his companion to do the rest. Thus guided, the hound would sometimes take the prey with one bound, or if he failed in that, he gave pursuit; and when the hare or rabbit was captured, returned with it to the pig, which immediately tore it to pieces, to be amicably devoured between them. The keeper, obliged to put a stop to this poaching, confined the pig; but the hound showed his constancy by following his friend to the sty, where he lived with him afterward on the best of terms. Although the hound could leap over the sty-rails with the greatest ease, he never attempted to supply the ménage with more hares or rabbits.

A DEADLY PILE-DRIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—A pile-driving car, while at work on a bridge crossing a creek eighteen miles from Helena, Ark., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, Friday evening, fell through the bridge, carrying with it fourteen men, four of whom were badly injured, one of them, Engineer Fitzgerald, it is feared fatally, he having lost an arm and had one leg and three ribs broken.

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What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject.

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Baker's Premium Chocolate, the best preparation of plain chocolate for family use.—*Baker's Breakfast Cocoa*, from which the excess of oil has been removed, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids.—*Baker's Vanilla Chocolate*, as a drink or eaten as confectionery is a delicious article; highly recommended by tourists.—*Baker's Broma*, invaluable as a diet for children.—*German Sweet Chocolate*, a most excellent article for families.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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BUFFALO TRUNK SEWER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at their office, No. 31 City and County Hall, in said city, till Monday, May 7, 1883, at 3:30 p. m., for the construction of Section "C" of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in said office.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in a penalty of 25 per cent of the bid, executed by two sureties residing in the State of New York, conditioned that the successful bidder will execute the contract and give security therefor as required by the specifications.

Dated April 20, 1883.

D. C. BEARD,
Chairman Board Sewer Commissioners.

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GRAND
Operatic Concert
At Central Music-Hall,
Wednesday Evening, April 25.
Miss Rae Rosenberg, Soprano.
The Chickering Quartette.
The Rosenbecker Quintette Club.
Mr. S. G. PRATT, Musical Director.
Sale of Seats begins at 9 o'clock this morning at the Box-Office Central Music-Hall.

FARWELL HALL.
The Seventh Entertainment of the
CENTRAL LECTURE COURSE
will be given this evening, April 23, by England Great Humorist, Mr.
WALTER PELHAM!
Subject: "Laughter; or, Pelham's Peculiar People." Mr. Pelham is the possessor of the bona fide panorama with which the late Artemus Ward illustrated his famous lecture on the "Mormons," which Mr. Pelham will present on this occasion, giving selections from the lecture.
Reserved seat tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for sale tomorrow morning at Box Office Farwell Hall.
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This Monday..........CHIMES OF NORMANDY
Tuesday..........BOHEMIAN GIRL
Wednesday Matinee..........PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Wednesday Evening..........MASCOTTE
Thursday..........FRA DIAVOLO
Friday..........OLIVETTE
Saturday Matinee..........PATIENCE
Saturday Evening..........MUSKETEERS
Advance sale now open.

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GRAND OPENING,
Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24,
WALTER PELHAM,
From the Egyptian Hall, London, in "Laughter."
Every evening at 8. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2. Reserved seats at the Box Office in Weber's Piano Store. Advance sale commences Monday, April 23. Prices—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

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SOL SMITH RUSSELL!
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Monday, April 23, one week—Joseph J. Dowling's
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Splendid Bill—Variety and Drama.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
April 30—Katie Howard in "The Waifs of New York."

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April 23, one week, the Boss Show, Davene's Colossal Allied Attractions. Prices—Evening and Sunday matinees, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cts; Tuesday and Friday matinees, 15, 25, and 35 cts. This Sunday matinee and evening the Great Fannie Louise Buckingham in Mazeppa.

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Six Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing Tuesday, April 24,
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Fidelity Savings Bank

DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS!

By an order entered on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1882, by the Superior Court of Cook County, in the case of Albert A. Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, it was decreed that all creditors of said bank be required before March 15th, 1883, to draw all the dividends due them, or that they should be forever cut off and excluded from all said dividends already declared in said cause and from all dividends that hereafter might be declared therein.

And notice is hereby given that by an order entered in said cause on the 18th day of April, 1883, it was decreed that the time within which such creditors might draw said dividends be extended to the 15th day of May, 1883. Dividends paid at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, 145 Randolph-st.

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

April 18th, 1883.
Dupee & Judah, Solicitors for Receiver.

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6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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PHENIC ACID CHEMICALLY PURE.
TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND SCIENTISTS.
The very numerous cases of Malaria, Asthma, Croup, Dyspepsia, &c., in which the efficacy of the preparations made from chemically pure Phenic Acid has been proven, show that by its use a great advance has been made in the practice of medicine.
A pamphlet containing official reports as to the use of Phenic Acid, according to Dr. Declat's Anti-Septic Method, may be had on application to
The Declat Manufac'g Co., of N. Y. or J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE U. S.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT SNELLING, Minn., April 12, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 25th day of April, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the transportation of military stores, etc., on the following described routes in the Department of Dakota, during the season of 1883:

WATER TRANSPORTATION on the Missouri River between Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri River between said places, from the 25th of April to the 31st of October, 1883, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

Proposals should specify a rate per mile for each officer, enlisted man, employé, prisoner of war, and animal, and for one hundred pounds per 100 miles for stores for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them; and that, if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders must submit a list of boats, giving name, tonnage, age, etc., with which they expect to perform the service.

Blank forms of proposals, bond, and contracts, also table of distances, together with statement of shipments made during the season of 1882, to be used as a basis in determining the lowest bid, may be had on application to this office, or to the office of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Bismarck, D. T., or Helena, M. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation on the Missouri River, between Fort A. Lincoln and Benton," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. BIRD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of office.

Proposals for Tobacco.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1883.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until May 15, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., for fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the first day of November, 1883.

Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau upon application, and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished and in accordance with the specifications.

J. A. SMITH,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

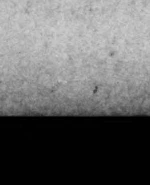
Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.

JNO. J. KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No. 2894.]

Common-Sense Truss Co.
Manufacturers of the Improved Common-Sense Truss, Automatic Joint, patented March 5th, 1883. The only house manufacturing Trusses for the U. S. Government. Dr. Parker has devoted a quarter of a century to the appliance and improvement of Trusses. The only Truss Makers in the U. S. who are also mfrs. of Elastic Stockings.
OFFICE AND FACTORY, 58 State-st.

GRIMAULT & CO'S
MATICO CAPSULES
Are warranted to effect a rapid cure in the most severe cases of private diseases. They do not fatigue the stomach as all other Capsules with liquid Copaiba, &c., and will be found a safe and effective remedy.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.


FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Frank Lewis, charged with sneaking into the room of Christian Matson, at No. 223 East Jackson street, and stealing a valuable pipe and a breastpin, is at the armory charged with larceny.

Alonzo McLaughlin, of Springfield, was in the city yesterday, and returned home last night. He was reticent as to the object of his visit, but politics probably had something to do with it.

There will be a meeting of Trinity Church Guild at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening in the chapel at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street to consider the work of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning some boys found the body of a fully developed female child near the church of the Holy Name, and notified the police. The body, which was neatly dressed and tied up in a sheet, was removed to the morgue by the patrol.

The badly-decomposed body of a fully-developed male child wrapped in a blue handkerchief was found in the water in the rear of No. 138 Ewing street last evening. The police were unable to learn anything definit about the body, which was taken to the morgue.

August Mallert, of No. 61 School street, reported to the Desplaines street police that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning his 2-year-old son died without the attendance of a physician. The child had been sick ever since the parents landed at New York, some fourteen days since, and the protracted illness resulted in death. The Coroner was notified.

The Board of Managers of St. Mary's Training-School for Boys met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association. The Committee on Building and Grounds was authorized to make some improvements recommended by Brother Teliow. The board decided to visit the institution next Sunday at 9 o'clock, to which time an adjournment was taken.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night the West Lake street patrol was called to the corner of Madison and Wood street where the police were asked to take charge of an abandoned infant 10 days old. They took it first to the Foundlings' Home, where they refused to admit it, and afterward tried the Home for the Friendless, where it was taken in and will be cared for until disposed of by court.

At a meeting of the Tenth Ward Land League Mr. Charles King and Capt. Daniel Gleason were unanimously elected delegates to represent the club at the Philadelphia Convention. The majority of the members advocated the most extreme measures against England, and volunteered their services to carry the same into execution if necessary. The delegates are uninstructed, but are known to favor the most extreme measures.

For some weeks past the patrons of the Milwaukee avenue line of street-cars have been making an effort to have night-cars put upon the street for the accommodation of late travelers, and the company has decided to put on two extra cars to run after midnight, beginning to-night. The cars leave down-town every forty-eight minutes after 12 o'clock, as follows: 12:12, 1, 1:48, 2:36, 3:24, 4:12, and 5:48, and leave the barn coming down-town at 11:24 and the same hours.

St. George's Benevolent Association held their anniversary exercises last evening at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The service was read by the Rev. Canon J. H. Knowles, and the sermon of the evening was given by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector of St. James' Church. The speaker referred to the story of St. George and his life of courageous action. At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital.

Officer Frank Finan happened along Clark street, near Van Buren, last evening, just as a well-known and desperate highwayman, Charles Dickey, alias Dunn, knocked down a poorly-dressed man and made off with a pair of shoes which the latter had been carrying in his hand. Officer Finan gave chase, and after a lively run overtook Dunn in an alley. The thief showed a disposition to fight, but when he looked down the barrel of the officer's six-shooter he gave in and submitted to arrest. He was booked for robbery. The victim's name is Gordon Gilcrost.

A sporting-man known as "Put-Back Smithy," an expert dealer of "brace" faro, and Ted Tyler, John Condon, and "Long Dall," some of whom have recently arrived here from Indiana, have opened a "skin" game at No. 121 South Clark street. It is said that these gentlemen will be reinforced by a score or so of New York sports, and that Chicago, as the gambler's haven, will soon be able to boast of harboring the most unscrupulous card-manipulators in the world. The Eastern gentlemen have undoubtedly heard of Judge Rogers' decision.

The Fenian Old Guard met at at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel to select delegates to the Philadelphia Irish National Convention. T. O. Sherlock was called to the chair. Messrs. Scanlan, Lyman, and Sherlock made brief speeches indorsing the dynamite policy. They approved all that Mr. Parnell had done for the Land League, but other means than peaceful ones were necessary to bring about justice for Ireland. Mr. James Lyman was appointed one of the delegates, and the Chair was authorized to name the other whenever he finds one who will accept the honor and advocate the policy of the Old Guard.

Dr. Firth, whose office is at the corner of State and Adams streets, suffered by the visitation of a sneak-thief yesterday, the fellow getting away with a fine overcoat and a pair of pantaloons. Some time ago, while located on Washington street, the Doctor's room was entered by a thief who stole $13, a pipe, and a revolver. The Doctor employed Pinkerton to hunt up the missing articles, and eventually the pipe was found on a man named Rennick, who was arrested by a Pinkerton operative for embezzlement, a New York firm being the complainant. Rennick afterward escaped from his captors by jumping handcuffed from a train running forty miles an hour. He was afterwards recaptured.

Yesterday morning the body of a man supposed to be A. W. Henebey, of Charleston, S. C., was found in the hallway of No. 176 West Lake street. There were no marks of violence upon the man's body, and death is supposed to have been caused by heart-disease. He seemed to have been about 45 years of age, with light hair and complexion, long chin-whiskers and mustache, and wore a blue suit with a white shirt, button shoes, and black slouch hat. Attached to his vest was a silver watch and gold-plated chain, to which was fastened a key-stone marked A. W. Henebey, R. A. M., Charleston, S. C. There was a gold pin, in the shape of a square and compass, fastened to his shirt-bosom, and in his pocket was a key marked No. 40. The body was taken to the morgue by the Desplaines street patrol.

A PRIEST CONVERTED.

FATHER BERNARD KELLY, OF THE DIOCESE OF DAKOTA, BECOMES A DISCIPLE OF BISHOP M'NAMARA.

At No. 300 South Clark street the windows of a small and dingy room bear this inspiring legend, "The Independent Catholic Church." This is the Episcopal headquartdrs of Bishop James Vincent McNamara when his ecclesiastical establishment is not on wheels. At the services which were held at this improvised cathedral yesterday morning there occurred an incident which created quite a sensation in the bosom of the new flock. A young man arose, among others who gave their experience, and said that he was an ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He had become convinced, however, that the Church of Rome had fallen into error, and he wished to withdraw from its communion. He asked, moreover, to be admitted to the Independent Catholic Church.

Bishop McNamara shook hands with his convert and welcomed him to the fold as the first priest west of New York who had joined the new movement. The priest, who gave the name of Father Bernard Kelly, then drew up the following document, which the Bishop was pleased to term an "abjuration of Romanism":

CHICAGO, April 22.—This is to certify that I, the undersigned, an ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and exercising the priesthood of that church in Ireland and America, do hereby solemnly renounce Romanism with a view to follow my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and to devote myself, with His help, to bring the knowledge of the Gospel and salvation through Jesus Christ alone to my Irish Catholic brethren and all others whom my voice and influence can reach. BERNARD KELLY,
Late Priest of the Roman Church.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Father Kelly later in the day and found him to be a young man, clean shaven, wearing clothes of a clerical cut, and speaking with a strong Irish accent. "I was educated," he said, in answer to a question, "at the College of Maynooth in Ireland. I was ordained a priest in 1880, and was located as a curate at Curran's Parish, County Cork. Last September I came to this country and entered the diocese of Bishop Marty in Dakota Territory. I acted as an assistant to Father Stephan at New Buffalo. I left there Feb. 1, and have been stopping at the Palmer House in this city since then."

"What brought about your change of belief?"

"The reading of the Bible. I ceased to believe in the mass, in auricular confession, and many other practices of the Roman Catholic Church."

"Had you any trouble with your Bishop?"

"No; Bishop Marty never knew I left his diocese. Father Stephen knew of my determination and disapproved of it."

"How did you come to join Bishop McNamara's church?"

"I saw Bishop McNamara wearing the sacerdotal vestments and singing in a carriage. I was impressed by the sight of orange and green being blended in the decorations of the carriage. There are bitter differences, you know, in Ireland between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics. Then I saw the sign 'Independent Catholic Church,' and thought it was a good idea to have a Catholic Church that was free."

The young man, who appeared to be extremely simple-minded, said that he had never figured in print before, nor disagreed with his ecclesiastical superiors on any save doctrinal points.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON" BY THE GERMAN COMPANY AT M'VICKER'S.

The German performance at McVicker's last evening was a most enjoyable one. Not only was the play a good one, but the acting also left but little to be desired. The house was a better one than at any time since the New York stars made their first appearance with Isenstein's company, which indicates that the merits of these people are beginning to be appreciated. Miss Janushowsky is one of the finest singing soubrets that has ever appeared on the German stage of this city, and Mr. Rank is a character comedian of the first order. The singing farce brought out last evening gave them a special opportunity to display their accomplishments in the best light. This play, which is called "The Man in the Moon," is one of the best of its kind. Like all German singing farces it has but little literary merit, but it has a witty dialog, indescribably funny scenes, and the characters are copied from life. If presented as it was last evening it cannot possibly fail to achieve a success. Mr. Rank has been seen to good advantage heretofore, but achieved his greatest triumph last evening in the part of a German subaltern official by the name of Liebetren, who, with a strong-minded wife and five marriageable daughters, has rather a hard time of it. Miss Janushowsky as Wera, Liebetren's youngest daughter, who is up to all sorts of tricks and after "the man in the moon," also had a fine opportunity to show what she could do. The part suited her as if it had been written expressly for her. She portrayed the young mischieveous girl to perfection, and her singing was unusually fine. Miss Schmitz portrayed a spinster cook, who finds everything charming, and did it exceedingly well. The three stars were well supported by the company.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

There is a feeling of interest in School District No. 2 over the purchase of the school site on Wabash avenue and Sixty-first street at $47.50 per foot. Mr. Lewis is out in a card stating that Kimmey knew that Lewis would sell the land at $40 per foot; also that Mr. Drake, who sold the land for Lewis, put in his bid at $46 per foot with Kimmey's approval, and that the final price—$47.50 per foot—was agreed upon by the board without the knowledge or approval of Mr. Drake. It is strongly hinted that some of the Directors were recompensed for voting for the purchase of the land at $47.50 per foot. Kimmey was one of the committee appointed to purchase the school site, and his allowing the purchase to be made at $47.50 per foot, when, it is claimed, he knew it could be bought from Mr. Lewis at $40 per foot, will most likely call for an investigation.

The members of St. Paul's Mission of the Englewood Episcopalian Church, organized by Bishop McLaren at Normal, Ill., about a year ago, are building an edifice on the northeast corner of Stewart avenue and Seventieth street. Considerable interest is manifested by the Englewood Episcopalians in the success of the mission, and the erection of a permanent sanctuary.

The large brick building on Wentworth avenue and Fortieth street will soon be turned into a galvanized iron cornice manufactory, and will give employment to fifty men. Edward Kirk is the manager of the new enterprise.

The work of rebuilding the Lake Gas-Works, recently destroyed by fire, is on the wane. A few days ago a corps of men were engaged in removing the débris, but of late they have ceased operation. The Chicago Gas-Works, however, are furnishing suitable illumination, and the gas far exceeds the quality of that furnished by the Lake company.

The free liquor that circulated Saturday over the school election brought about a fight. A crowd of roughs entered the saloon of a Pole on Justine street, and, after beating the bartender and his wife, broke every pane of glass in the house. The thugs are known, and warrants for their arrest will be issued this morning.

The horse market at the Stock-Yards during the last week has been active. Two hundred and fifty-six head were received. A large number of them were shipped to Eastern points and to the North. But few were sold to Chicago parties. Heavy truck teams were in demand, but the supply was insufficient. The prices realized were fair throughout the week.

The following new buildings are in course of erection in Lake: Four cottages and two two-story buildings on Wentworth avenue; six cottages and one two-story building on School street; one cottage and one two-story dwelling on Fifty-second street; three two-story and two one-story buildings on State street; one two-story and one one-story building on Forty-seventh street; three two-story buildings on Swan street.

A branch order of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized at the Stock-Yards yesterday.

REVIVING BELLIGERENT TIMES.

[Brooklyn *Eagle*.]—"This is great stuff, barkeep. Great stuff." He poured down another modicum and looked around with a smile that showed a mouth like a grizzly bear's.

"Glad you admire it," observed the barkeeper, pouring out a modest dose for himself. "Might I ask to what part of the country it carries you back?"

"The first time that I tasted this brand, barkeep, was in Yreka, and I cleaned out that town on two slugs. That was a great day for Yreka. They hadn't a man in the county that could stand up to me for a second. That was the first, and when I got to feeling pretty well I swore I'd never get near it again. Barkeep, I killed four of the best friends I ever had that day," and the man in the coonskin sighed dismally and eyed the bottle longingly.

"You seem to be doing pretty well for a man who has sworn off on the stuff," returned the barkeeper, pushing the bottle over rather reluctantly.

"The next whack I had at it, barkeep, was in Bozeman, M. T. That trip cost me shekels. I clawed down an orphan asylum that day. Don't look at me in that way, barkeep. Don't do it. They rushed me in, and it put me to an expense of thirty bags of dust to get away! Don't stare that way barkeep, it revives the feelings of that occasion."

"Look here!" exclaimed the barkeeper. "You ain't going to tackle it again with all that experience?"

"When I got started on that brand, barkeep, there ain't nothing in the States to stop me. Nevada City was the next place in which that whisky stared me in the face. Nevada City has never been the same place since! There has never been the capital in there since to rebuild the town!"

"Was that the last place?" asked the quivering barkeeper.

"Until I came here," replied the man in the coonskin cap, impressively. "And, barkeep, I'm going to put you in the way of making a lot of money. In twenty minutes there's going to be a lot of unimproved property for sale in this town. I feel it coming on! I recognize the sensation! Don't try to hold me, barkeep! Don't pay any attention to me! My feelings is very friendly toward you now, but a wink may change me in a minute! The business is beginning to work! You can't tell when murder may take the place of my affection!" and he started toward the door with a terrible expression of wrath on his face.

"If you don't pay for them drinks, I'll club the head off you where you stand!" and the barkeeper brought out his weapon and placed himself between the stranger and the door.

"Am I mistaken in the brand?" asked the man in the coonskin cap, turning a little pale. "Do I hesitate to kill this man because I have lost my taste? In your own interest, barkeep, say it was the Yreka brand! Say it was the same I got in Bozeman! Admit that it was the stuff that leveled Deadwood! Don't deceive me, barkeep! Don't let me die with the idea that Albuquere and Nevada City perished in vain!"

"Money or bust!" roared the exasperated barkeeper. "Pay, or down you go!"

"I'll pay, barkeep!" replied the man in the coonskin cap meekly. I haven't any money with me, but I'll drop in and settle this thing with you. Do you think I'd go back on a man that has not only saved his own life, but has redeemed me just as I was going to pull down another town? I'm above it!" and the man in the coonskin cap dodged the club and reached the sidewalk.

"Strange that I made that mistake in that brand of whisky," he muttered, as he made off up-street. "I must have got the whisky right and made a mistake in the barkeep."

CINCINNATI'S HEALTH BOARD.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—[Special.]—Under the law abolishing the Cincinnati Health Board, which was passed the last day the Legislature was in session, it is made the duty of the Superior Court to appoint a Health Commissioner, who will have charge of the sanitary department of the city. In the interval there is no health officer of any kind. Dr. Clendenin, Dr. Minor, and Dr. Kearney, all health officers before the department became corrupt, are named for the position. The board which was abolished was possibly the most disgraceful, incompetent, and corrupt body to be found anywhere in the country.

All lovers of pure water should have either Tillotson's or Pullen's patent filter wells. For all sandy soils they are unequaled, also where the lake water is brackish, and the health imperiled thereby, the necessity for such a well is apparent. Manufactured by J. E. Pullen, 208 West Twelfth street.

Lawn Mowers! The best and cheapest to be had of Borden, Selleck & Co., 97 Lake street.

THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

Sketch of the Career of an Eminent Educator—Col. F. W. Parker.

An Exposition of the New Science in His Own Language.

CHICAGO, April 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An experiment of the first importance in what is known as the reformed method of teaching is now in progress at the Cook County Normal School, Englewood, under the direction of Col. F. W. Parker, formerly Director of the Quincy (Mass.) reformed schools, and later Superintendent of the primary schools of Boston. Col. Parker was induced to accept his present trust chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Champlin and Mr. Washington Hesing, of the Cook County Board of Education, and Superintendent Lane.

It is time that the Chicago public should know that they have in their midst the most distinguished reform educator in the United States, and that the new system of education, tried with marked success in the Quincy (Mass.) schools, is now, for the first time in this country, to be applied to the training of teachers in the Normal School at Englewood.

THE COLONEL DESCRIBED.

Col. Parker is in the prime of life, a little rising 40 years of age, and is thus faithfully described by the editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*:

In personal appearance the Colonel might be taken for a bronzed army officer, or a well-to-do, intelligent farmer, rather than a noted reformer of educational systems. He is of stalwart frame, strong-limbed, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, "a splendid animal"—as the elder Fowler once described Henry Ward Beecher, and to whom Mr. Beecher promptly replied, "It is the secret of my success." Col. Parker will be a very hard man to kill either in a physical or an educational sense. Large-brained and big-hearted, we wish for his clear-eyed common sense and the warm enthusiasm of his unselfish love for his work, a life of wide leadership as long as that of Joshua, before whom fell down the walls of a certain old city named Jericho!

Col. Parker was a teacher before the War, and retiring from the army at the close of the War he resumed his early occupation. He taught in the East and in the West, in Illinois and in Ohio. But he was not satisfied with the prevailing methods of instruction. In a word, he taught until he became convinced that he was not teaching in the right way. Then he abandoned the profession of a teacher and became a pupil. He spent three years of his mature life as a student in the universities of Germany. He went to Germany under a strong impression that there ought to be a science of teaching; he returned thoroughly convinced that the germs of such a science had long ago been discovered by Rousseau and applied, in a measure, by Pestalozzi and Frœbel and other educators of Europe. What is more, Col. Parker returned with the modest conviction that he had mastered, to a degree, the science of teaching. Of this fact he was able to convince the Hon. Charles Francis Adams Jr., who was already thoroughly imbued with a sense of the radical deficiencies of the existing system, and this led to a trial of the Quincy experiment under very favorable conditions.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON COL. PARKER.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, in the school report for 1880-'81, thus gives the result of Col. Parker's superintendency:

"For five years the town had the benefit of his faithful, intelligent, and enthusiastic services. In those years he transformed our public schools. He found them machines, he left them living organizations; drill gave away to growth, and the weary prison became a pleasure-house. He breathed life, growth, and happiness into our school-rooms. Year by year as the change went on the gradual process of transition was reported to the town, and year by year the town by great majorities approved the work and sustained its author. The committee have never doubted that he wrought a great gain to education among us, and that our schools have been vastly bettered by the methods he introduced, the organization he effected, and the enthusiasm he instilled."

After five years in Quincy, Col. Parker accepted the Superintendency of the primary schools of Boston. There he encountered serious difficulties. The teachers were all trained in the old method. To effect a radical change of method with a large number of teachers—the entire corps of a city—long in harness, and prejudiced against innovations—was found to be practically impossible. It was in this field of labor that Col. Parker realized the necessity, as preliminary to the introduction of the new system, of the training of teachers. If there is a science of teaching it must be understood before it can be imparted to the pupil. And if this science involves the use of a radically different method from that now followed it is idle to assume that the new system can have a fair trial in the hands of the old régime of teachers. For they must not only acquire an almost entirely new science, but must unlearn everything inconsistent with it, in the old system; and this in the midst of the daily performance of duties requiring an undivided attention. The fundamentals of a science are not to be acquired in this way. Studying a science while in the constant practice of violating its fundamental principles produces inextricable confusion in the mind of the student. The old errors are not thoroughly eradicated and the new truths fail to secure a firm lodgment. There was no lack of such coöperation with Col. Parker on the part of the teachers of Boston as they were capable of according him, and much progress was made; but was progress under serious difficulties which, however, pointed the way to the only high road to the introduction of the new system of education—namely: thorough schools for teachers, chools where the science of teaching shall be intelligently taught.

TRAINING TEACHERS.

Accordingly, notwithstanding Col. Parker had been reappointed for a term of two years in Boston, he accepted the call to the Cook County Normal School upon the stipulation that he should have authority to conduct the institution in accordance with the principles of the new science as he understands it. Is there a science of teaching? And if so, what are its principles, and what are the methods of its professors? In a word, what is the difference between the old method of teaching and the new? Following is the substance of Col. Parker's answer to these questions given in the course of a free conversation:

"The true ideal of education is the harmonious development of all the powers of the body, mind, and soul, or, in other words, the purpose of all those who have to do with children should be to make out of them the very best possible men and women. This consists of nothing short of the realization of all the possibilities for growth that lie latent in the mind of the little child. How this may best be done is the great problem for all educators. On the one hand we have the mind and its powers to be developed; on the other we must seek for the means of development. Now it would seem that the more the teacher knows of the mind, its faculties, laws of growth, and limitations the better he can apply the means of development. It is not claimed that all the powers and laws of the mind have yet been discovered. But it is well known that there is a substantial agreement on the part of all psychologists concerning the main laws of thought and its development. Calderwood says: 'As to the laws of observation, of association, of reasoning, of pleasurable feeling there is all but perfect agreement among them. The science of education consists of a synthetic and systematic arrangement of these known laws in such a way that they may be best applied to mental growth. That is, the teacher who comprehends the science of education need not violate one of these laws in his instruction of children.

THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING IS OLD.

"The discussion of what these laws are is by no means a new one. It has extended throughout several centuries, and he who studies the history of education will find that Bacon, Locke, Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Frœbel, Spencer, and Mann have shown how mind can be developed and the true ways of acquiring knowledge. Although no one of these great thinkers has presented a full science of education, and although they have differed in matters of detail, yet in fundamental principles they are substantially a unit.

"The most important work of today is to collect, reconcile, and apply all the principles and methods of education that have been discovered in the past into one science and art of teaching. This would certainly radically change all our school work in this country. When this is done the ground will be made ready for new advances in the incomplete science of education. Because a complete science has not yet been discovered is a very poor reason for not applying what we already know. What specific changes would the application of known mental laws in teaching about which all psychologists are in agreement bring about? For it is only by a sharp comparison of what is now done according to tradition and custom in our schools, with that which can be done by the application of the simplest principles of teaching, that the value of the true art of instruction may be in some degree appreciated.

TEACHING READING.

"To illustrate this, it may be mentioned that little children have been taught to read in the past and a great majority of them are now taught by a method that is utterly opposed to a mental law about which there can be no dispute among those who know anything of the science of teaching. I refer to the miserable A B C method. Nearly 300 years ago Comenius discovered a rule of teaching which may be said to embrace all rules in its category: 'Things that have to be done should be learned by doing them.' This rule is so simple and plain that every one except the teachers has adopted and used it since man has lived upon the earth. If I am not very much mistaken, the schoolmaster for the last fifty years has been incessantly inventing ways of doing things in the school-room by doing something else. We try to teach the English language by rules, definitions, analyses, diagrams, and parsing; before the poor innocent child can write a single sentence correctly we teach the painful pronunciation of words without the grasping of thought as reading. We vainly endeavor to give children a knowledge of number, by teaching figures, the signs of number. We cram our victim's mind full of empty, meaningless words, instead of inspiring and developing them by the sweet and strong realities of thought. This futile struggle to do things by doing something else is today costing the people of this country millions and millions of hard-earned dollars; and it is much to be feared that it will one day cost their children the blessings of a free government. This is a serious charge.

FAITHFUL BUT INCOMPETENT TEACHERS.

"The 300,000 teachers of this country are as faithful, honest, and earnest as any other class of active workers. If, then, these great truths in education be at the doors of our educators, why do they not acquire and use them? The answer is not far to seek. Not one teacher in 500 ever makes a practical, thorough study of the history of education, to say nothing of the science. Thought expressed concretely in inventions and machinery has changed radically the civilized world during the last fifty years. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the application of this science, which has for its purpose the development of thought, would make changes far broader and better for the world's good than the application of steam or electricity? The tremendous projecting power of tradition stands stubbornly in the way of progress in edcation. It can only be met and overcome by the most thorough searching and indefatigable study of the child's nature, and of the means by which the possibilities for good in God's greatest creation may be realized."

THE WORK OF REFORM.

This exposition of the new and yet old science of teaching is brief and necessarily incomplete—a bird's-eye view. But it is sufficient to show that the true method of teaching according to Col. Parker differs radically, fundamentally, from the method now in use by 300,000 teachers in the United States. And in considering this fact the magnitude of the fraternity of teachers now imparting instruction in the old routine way, the proposed work of reform is assuming an almost appalling aspect. For Col. Parker well remarks inferentially that no teacher is properly equipped for the practice of his profession until he has mastered both the history and science of education. This fact alone shows the exacting nature of the teacher's profession under the régime. But it is not alone in the matter of preparation that the profession is exacting. The new system of teaching destroys the old machine, but it does not put a new machine in its place. As Mr. Adams, already quoted, says: "Col. Parker found our schools machines; he left them living organisms." Now where there is real intellectual life there is luxuriant intellectual growth. The child's mind expands under scientific training as naturally and as rapidly as plants, develop under the genial influence of light, heat, moisture, and air. But there is no rest for the husband-man through the early stages of the growth of the plant. Almost incessant cultivation is an essential requisit to a full harvest. So of the child under the new régime. He is not crammed from books so much today and so much tomorrow. But he is stimulated to think instead of being thrown into a comatose state by abstractions. He is shown, for instance, in number not that two and two make four merely, but that two and two things make four things. When he is shown a sign he is also shown the object of the sign. This method causes the child's mind to put forth thoughts as the plant puts forth leaves; and every fresh thought enlarges the sphere of observation, bringing the child into new relations with the universe of things. At each new discovery his face lights up with pleasure. He makes comparisons, draws conclusions, asks questions, makes startling philosophic observations. In a word, he becomes an inquirer after truth. This is the explanation of Mr. Adams' remark of Col. Parker: "He breathed life, growth, and happiness into our school-rooms. He found our schools machines; he left them living organisms."

LEARNING TO DO BY DOING.

It is apparent that the new system of teaching destroys the old routine of the schools. All the dry, dusty abstractions of the books are swept away, and in their place the rule of Comenius reigns: "Things that have to be done should be learned by doing them." It follows from all this that teaching by the new method is very exhausting. Every face turned to the teacher is an interrogation-point. Every pupil wants to know, "you know." The whole class, like Oliver Twist, cries for "more." There is no more rest for the teacher under the new régime than there is for the husbandman who determines to harvest the very best crop of which his farm is susceptible. A student of educational reform thus defines the difference between the old and the new education: "The old system sacrifices the schools to the teachers; the new system sacrifices the teachers to the schools."

A DAY AT THE ENGLEWOOD SCHOOL.

A few weeks ago I spent a day in the Normal School at Englewood. I entered the school-building before the hour of assembling, and encountered the usual sounds of bustle, pleasurable excitement, and confusion. In every quarter there were signs of the preparatory state. Hitherto the basement story has been a huge lumber receptacle. Col. Parker has already converted one room into a carpenter shop. Another is set apart for molding, a third is converted into a gymnasium, etc. In the carpenter's shop boys and girls were engaged in making apparatus for the chemical laboratory in the top story. Soon the bell called the pupils to their several rooms and teachers to their stations. During the entire sessions of the day I wandered about from room to room, from class to class, and I never encountered anywhere that lassitude and languor too often found in the school-room. There was wanting that degree of silence which by the old régime of teachers was regarded as the essential condition of receptivity during the process of cramming, but which too often symbolized a state of stupidity in which even cramming was a practical impossibility. Instead of absolute silence there was the subdued hum of activity, the sound of the chalk on the blackboard in the free-hand drawing-room and in the writing-room, and in the kintergarten-room, where the embryo teachers were practicing the art of object instruction on classes of little children.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Frye's class in geography was an interesting study. When I entered his room he stood before a large molding board resting at a convenient angle for the observation of pupils. He had molded a continent in sand and was asking questions from this improvised continent. The mountains and rivers were pointed out and named, and the climate results of its peculiar conformation were explained. Changing the conformation of his continent of sand, moving a range of mountains from one side to the other, he demanded to know what would have been the climate effects of such different conformation, etc. The boys and girls were alert and eager, and at every interrogatory hands were raised and answers promptly given. The thing was before the pupils—actual mountains and rivers and the tortuous lines of the coasts. I could not help recalling to mind the object teaching of the fond mother of New England who causes the eyes of her little children to open wide with wonder and delight as she draws from the oven cakes in the form of pigs, cows, chickens, and geese. There is as wide a difference between the old system of teaching and the new as there is between a bald round cake and a cake in the form of a pig so lifelike that it can almost squeal.

COL. PARKER'S OMNIPRESENCES.

Col. Parker seemed to be endowed with the quality of omnipresence. Now he was in the room of the graduating class giving a lesson in the art of teaching reading; now in the free-hand drawing-room making pertinent suggestions to the teacher; now in the writing-room setting copy on the blackboard, correcting here, commending there. He is making examinations while he goes his rounds. Nothing escapes his practiced eye or eludes the grasp of his trained mind. Every day is examination-day in his school. Every day there is an engagement, a hot one, and some youthful soldier distinguishes himself. There is a boy who is observed to do his work remarkably well. The Colonel approaches him in one of his rounds, puts some questions to him, smiles with approbation at his answers, pats him on the head or shoulder, utters the magic word, and moves on. The boy's face glows, his eyes dilate, he straightens himself up to his full hight, and steps off proudly. He has passed an examination, not today alone, but every day in the week, for he is constantly under the eye of the master. He has been promoted, as it were, on the field of battle for valiant conduct. Col. Parker is doing, in a word, at Englewood what Mr. Adams says he did at Quincy. And at Englewood he is training teachers who will go forth to spread the new evangel of education.

A VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

Two weeks ago I visited St. Louis to inspect the manual-training school and the kindergartens. The party consisted of Col. Parker, Mrs. Parker, late first assistant to Prof. Raymond of the Boston School of Oratory, Miss Patridge, an experienced teacher and lecturer on educational topics, and Judge Kirk Hawes. Col. Parker's purpose in visiting St. Louis was to verify, by a careful inspection of the best kindergartens and the best manual-training school in the country, his opinion already firmly held, that these two methods of training involve the same principle and that that principle is the true science so far as at present developed of education. Under the guidance of Miss Blow, who, although holding no special position, is still, as she has been since the foundation of the Kindergarten branch of public education, its heart and soul. Many of the schools were visited with the greatest possible satisfaction. Col. Parker's extended experience as a teacher, his thorough knowledge of the history of education, his mastery of all the details of its science, and his comprehensive grasp of the whole subject enabled him to make criticisms on some of the methods, which came promptly in the form of suggestions; and these criticisms were so obviously just as to commend themselves to the quick perception and trained intellect of Miss Blow. But there was little call for these criticisms. The kindergarten, so far as it goes, was found to be well nigh perfect. Col. Parker's teaching capabilities, his magnetic qualities, were exhibited upon several occasions in the strongest light. Seated at the head of a kindergaten table, he at once secured the rapt attention of the dozen little pupils. His face glowed with kindness, with enthusiasm, and these sentiments were instantly reflected in every little face. He appeared to be playing with the little ones, but he was allowing them to absorb a knowledge of that abstruse subject, mathematics.

KINDERGARTENS AND MANUAL TRAINING.

From the kindergarten to the manual-training school of Dr. Woodward is but a step, as it were, but in the existing system of education this step bridges a chasm of seven years. From the kindergarten the pupil is transferred to the old-fashioned primary. From object-teaching he is invited to the study of abstractions. From the sunshine and activity of the kindergarten he is transferred to the gloom and precision of automatic work. The child who has been expanding under natural influences is at once converted into a little machine. The little shoots of thought that were putting forth are nipped by an untimely frost. Some primaries were visited, but they were found to be in all respects the counterparts of other primaries, as like as two peas. We hastened to the manual-training school. This institution has been repeatedly discribed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and the description need not be repeated. By bringing Dr. Woodward's great work to the attention of the country, THE TRIBUNE has aided immensely in advancing the cause of educational reform. Since my last visit the manual-training school has been enlarged. It accommodates 175 pupils. As we passed in review its carpenter's-shop, its blacksmith's-shop, and its wood- and iron turning-shops, Col. Parker's face shone with the keenest delight. He had found the ideal of his thought—the development of mental power through dealing with actualities. The specimens of mechanical drawings were inspected with real astonishment. The perfection to which the pupils attain in this department is almost marvelous. After a few preliminaries the pupils draw from objects entirely. They make their own drawings, and then work from them. During working hours the school appears like a hive of industry, but it is nevertheless a school. Its purpose, mental development, is never lost sight of for a moment. It is a system of object-teaching-teaching through things instead of teaching through signs of things. The pupils draw pictures of things, and then fashion them into things at the forge, the bench, and the trimming-lathe—not that they may enter machine-shops and with greater facility make similar things, but that they may become stronger men mentally, that they may attain a wider range of mental vision, a more varied power of expression of ideas, and so be better able to grasp the great questions of actual life when they enter upon the stage of practical activity. Of the thirty boys who will graduate from the St. Louis Manual-Training School next June, at least ten will enter upon the higher course of the Washington University. Probably an equal number will enter the field of practical mechanics. The future course of the others is not yet determined. Dr. Woodward will follow all those boys out into the world. He will never lose sight of them, and I predict that their after-career will abundantly demonstrate the superior value of their training. I believe they will prove to be the best equipped class of boys that ever entered upon the stage of life.

COL. PARKER'S MISSION.

Col. Parker's mission is to bridge this chasm between the kindergaten and the manual-training school. If the principle of the kindergarten system of teaching is correct it certainly ought to be carried into the primary. If it is erroneous it ought to be abolished where it is. The St. Louis public system of education is a solecism. Object-teaching prevails in sixty kindergarten schools, say from 4 to 7 years of age of the children. Then it is dropped and the old system of obstractions takes its place. At 14 years of age abject teaching is resumed in a private institution, the manual-training school of Washington University. If the kindergarten and the manual-training systems are the true systems of teaching—and they are one in principle—the old primary-school system is as wrong as wrong can be, for this latter system of mental training is no more to be compared with the former than a pine shanty on the frontier is to be compared in beauty and symmetry to the qarthenon of the Greeks.

CHARLES H. HAM.

PERKINS ON DUDES.

He Tells How the Poor Ones Live and the Rich Ones Act.

We have two kinds of dudes in New York—the rich dude and the poor dude. The rich dudes don't do anything. They simply stand around in high shirt-collars and long-tailed top coats and look vacantly at nothing or try to make a "mash." Poor dudes are the dancing men at fashionable parties. They do not talk—they have no ideas—but they do dance the german divinely.

They generally accompany some member of the hereditary train of uncertain-aged dancing young ladies, who attend five parties a week from December to Lent.

These dancing girls are generally prettily and often richly dressed, and are the daughters of rich parents, while the dancing dudes are generally poor. They are pensioners on the young ladies, for, when the young ladies forget to send a carriage for them they invariably excuse themselves on the ground of a previous engagement, or smuggle themselves in *alone*. Still, they are good-looking, generally contrive to wear nice-fitting dress suits, faultless kids, and crush hats. They depend upon "the governor" generally for cigars. They look upon the party as a place to flatter the girls, get a free lunch, smoke good cigars, and "*corner*" champagne.

A poor dude's strong point, unlike Achilles, lies in his heels. Though without any apparent brain they chatter cleverly, and seem exceedingly smart in commonplaces. They know, from force of habit, just what to say, and just what to do. If they step on a lady's dress, they say instantly:

"Beg pardon, Miss Smith. I thought *the train had passed!*"

"Ha! ha! Charley, you must learn to wait for the train," Miss Smith remarks as Charley peeps over the banisters to smell the incipient breath of—supper.

POOR DUDES AT SUPPER.

The dancing dude—the professional champagne "cornerers"—are never late to supper. Here their discriminating genius makes a prodigious display.

They never go for *cheap* refreshments, but have a weakness for fried oysters, salads, and expensive woodcock. They take to expensive game wonderfully, and they manage to have it while the nonprofessional party-goer is pickingaway at plain sandwiches, cold tongue, mottoes, and cream. A knowledge of Greek and Latin don't help a man in the grand raffle for woodcock at a New York party, for our poor Dude is sure to win by tact and society diplomacy.

CORNERING CHAMPAGNE.

When the wine comes on then the professional man of heels is in his element. He turns a sweet patronizing smile upon the caterer and says:

"John, no cider champagne for us, yeu kneuw."

John smiles and hands him the first bottle of fine old Roederer. This he generally drinks with the fellows while the ladies are eating in the corner.

Now he approaches the caterer and says with a patronizing wink:

"John, some more of our kind, yeu kneuw," and John hands out two bottles more—one to be drunk with the ladies, and the other Charley "corners" with a laugh, behind their dresses. The girls think this is very funny, and they laugh at Charley's coup in high glee.

This is a nice provision on the part of the champagne "cornerer," for soon "the governor's" best champagne gives out. Then while the unprofessionals, having exhausted everything from cider champagne through sparkling Catawba to Set Sherry, are all sipping away at rum punch, Charley is reveling in Widow Clicquot's best. All the girls are laughing, too, and Charley is voted "a deuced smart fellow."

Now he is up to the prettiest tricks, even to taking a young lady's hand, or even her mother's. They all say, "It's all right—Charley has has been 'cornering' a little too much champagne, that's all. Ha! ha!"

EXPENSIVE CHARLEY.

Let us see what the poor dude has cost Nellie Smith's governor tonight:

Carriage (which Nellie Smith sent)	$ 5.00
Two woodcock (totally eaten up)	1.50
Salad and oysters (destroyed)	1.00
Cigars (smoked and pocketed)	1.00
Champagne	12.00
Total for the dude	$20.50
Cr. By face and heels lent to Nellie for occasion	$20.50
Balance	000.00

So the poor dude really rents his impudence, swell clothes, high collar, and long-tailed lop-coat to Nellie's father for $20.50 per night. Smart dude.

THE RICH "DUDE."

There he stands in the vestibule of the Academy of Music. He wears banged hair and smokes a cigaret. He wears a top-coat from Poole's with tails reaching to his ankles. His collar is awfully high and his shoes are acute triangles.

The dude never does any thing. He is a parasite. Like a cannibal, he lives off of other people. New York is full of dudes—rich dudes. The dudes all have rich fathers; they drive their father's horses; their fathers are stockholders in the academy, and the boys occupy the seats. Their mission is to spend their father's money and live like barnacles on his reputation. They don't know how to do anything useful, and they don't have anything useful to do. They come into the world to be supported. A poor dude does the best he can, but these rich dudes do the worst they can. Their business is to "mash" a rich girl, a female dude. When a dude gets old enough to be bad he becomes the worst man on earth.

Rich girls "go for" these young rich dudes on account of their rich fathers. They marry them, have a swell wedding, and then spend a lifetime mourning that they did not marry a brave, strong, working fellow, who would have felt rich in their affections, and who, with a little help from father-in-law, would have hewn his way to wealth and position.

RULES FOR MAKING RICH DUDES.

Below I give the ten cardinal rules which, if followed, will make a rich dude out of any brainless son of a rich father. Any one can carry out these simple rules, and thus attain to the glorious position of a rich dude. If carried out they will produce the same result nine times out of ten. I have seen them tried a thousand times:

First—If your father is rich or holds a high position socially—and you are a good-for-nothing, dissipated, darnphool of a swell, without sense or character enough to make a living, pay your addresses to some rich girl, and marry her if you can.

Second—Go home and live with *her* father and magnanimously spend *her* money. Keep up your flirtations around town just the same. Gamble a little, and always dine at the clubs.

Third—After your wife has nursed you through a spell of sickness, and she looks languid and worn with anxiety, tell her, like a high-toned gentleman, that she has grown plain-looking—then scold her a little and make love to her maid!

Fourth—If your weary wife objects, I'd insult her—tell her you won't be tyrannized over. Then come home drunk once or twice a week, and empty the coal-scuttle into the piano and pour the kerosene lamps over her Saratoga trunks and into the baby's cradle. When she cries I'd twit her about the high (hic) social position of my own (hic) family.

Fifth—If, weary and sick and heartbroken, she finally asks for a separation, I'd blacken her character—deny the paternity of my own children—get a divorce myself. Then by wise American law you can keep all her money, and, while she goes back in sorrow to her father, you can magnanimously peddle out to her a small dowry from her own estate.

Sixth—If she asks you—audaciously asks you—for any of her own money, tell her to go to the Dev—Devil (the very one she has come to).

Seventh—Now I'd keep a mistress and a poodle dog and ride up to the park with them in a gilded landaulet every afternoon. While this miserable, misguided woman will be trodden in the dust by society you can attain to the hights of modern chivalry by leading at charity balls in public, and breeding bull-pups and coach-dogs at home.

Eighth—After you have used up all your wife's last money in dissipation and brought your father's gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave, I'd get the delirium tremens and shoot myself. This will create a sensation in the newspapers and cause every other rich dude to call you high-toned and chivalrous.

Ninth—Then that poor angel wife, crushed in spirit, tried in the crucible of adversity, and purified by the beautiful "Do-unto-others" of the Christ-child, will go into mourning and build with her last money a monument to the memory of the man who crushed her bleeding heart.—*Eli Perkins' New Book.*

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Receipts and Expenses—Reduction of Taxes and Telegraph-Tolls, and of the Debt.

LONDON, April 8.—The House of Commons having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual budget statement. Premising that his newness to office would prevent his making any considerable alteration of taxation, he proceeded to analyze the revenue of the year just closed, comparing the estimates at different periods with the actual result. The general outcome is that the original estimate of £84,935,000 has been raised for the Egyptian war and other purposes to a total revenue of £89,004,000. In analyzing the details he dwelt principally on the great falling off in the spirit duties, and, comparing it with the revenue of 1874-'75, he showed that whereas allowing for the increase in population the duties at the same rate ought to amount to £24,840,000, it was actually £19,840,000. In other words, the consumption of wine and spirits had fallen off to an amount represented by 5 millions of duty, and including the beer duties, the three had fallen off to an amount represented by 3d on the income-tax. There has been a steady increase in the tea duties, and in the death duties. Passing to the expenditure of the last year, the estimated expenditure, he said, including the Egyptian expedition, was £89,582,868, but it had been reduced by savings to £88,906,000, giving a surplus of £98,000. By way of accounting for or extenuating this large expenditure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer diverged into a controversial comparison of the finance of the late and the present Government, asserting, what was received with some murmurs from the opposition—that the present Government had inherited some 15 millions of war expenditure from their predecessors in connection with the Russian war, the Afghan war, and the Transvaal war, which they had paid off or were in the course of paying off, in addition to paying for their own Egyptian war, without leaving any arrears. After this he passed to the finance of the coming year, stating that the sum total of the expenditure at £85,789,000, made up in the following way: Charges for debt, £31,-319,000; army, £15,607,000; repayment by India, £1,280,000; annual grant for the Afghan war, £500,000; navy, £10,757,000; civil services, £17,253,000; revenue collection, £2,775,000; post-office, £4,124,000; telegraph service, £1,-518,000; and packet service, £706,000. The total reduction, as compared with the preceding year, was about £3,120,000, chiefly in connection with the Egyptian expenditure. Discussing the details, he dealt first with the debt charges, and again compared the results achieved by the present Government with those of their predecessors, and stated generally that since 1857 the amount of debt had been reduced by £107,000,000. This led him to describe his proposals with regard to the debt, which contemplate the creation of new terminable annuities falling in twenty years hence, the result of which will be to extinguish immediately £70,000,000 of debt, and the ultimate result to extinguish £172,000,000 and an annual charge of £3,374,000. Forty millions are to be taken from the chancery stock and converted into an annuity of £2,674,000 for twenty years, and £30,000,000 from the savings-banks funds to be converted into three annuities of £1,200,000 each for five, ten, and fifteen years, with the power that as each falls in it is to be renewed. Dealing next with the supply services of the year, the Chancellor went into a minute and complicated examination of the augmentations since 1873-'74, showing that the actual increase on the taxpayer only amounted to £8,550,000; and, further analyzing this, he maintained that the increase had occurred on such votes as education, local grants, and collection of revenue, and that the army and navy charges, considering the work done, had diminished. The revenue of the year he stated thus: Customs, £19,750,000; excise, £26,950,000; stamps, £11,510,000; land tax, £1,040,000; house duty, £1,785,000; income tax, £12,400,000; post-office, £7,400,000; telegraph services, £1,750,000; crown lands, £380,000; interest on advances, £1,185,000; miscellaneous, £4,380,000—making a total revenue of £88,480,000, thus providing him with a surplus of £2,691,000. Having devoted an hour and three-quarters to these preliminary matters, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to answer, briefly, the question, "What will he do with it?" In the first place, an arrangement is to be made with a view to the speedy extinction of the duty for bonding silver plate, so that the duty shall only be paid when it was taken out for sale, and this will cost £10,000. Next £1,700,000 of the surplus is to be set aside for establishing sixpenny telegrams in obedience to the vote of the House of Commons the other night; and £135,000 is to be devoted to abolishing the railway passenger duty on all fares of one penny per mile and under, and reducing the rates on fares over one penny on urban lines to 2 per cent. The total annual loss will be £400,000. There is to be a change in the standard of moisture on the tobacco duties for the purposes of drawback which will cost £1,000, and finally, the Egyptian three half-pence is to be taken off the income tax, which will cost £2,135,-000. The total reductions amount to £2,451,-000, leaving a surplus of £240,000. Besides these changes, there are others which will not affect the revenue—such as the granting of occasional gun-licenses for £1, the transfer of certain schedules of the income tax to officers of the inland revenue; and he mentioned also his intention of dealing next year with the taxation of corporate property as a preliminary to an efficient dealing with the death duties.

FOUND AN EXCUSE.

[Detroit *Free Press*.]—When the lamented Tom Davey was manager of the Detroit Opera-House, it was said by his friends that he would sometimes hunt for an excuse to bestow a pass upon some one who had asked for it and could not show cause why it should be given. Upon one occasion a stranger hung around the box office for an hour or two and then asked for a pass to see the play that night.

"Are you a newspaper man?" asked Tom.

"No."

"Correspondent of any musical publication?"

"No."

"Write paragraphs for a weekly dramatic paper?"

"No."

"In the profession?"

"No."

"Own a hall or opera-house?"

"No."

"Railroad conductor, scene-painter, costumer, bill-poster, or advance agent?"

"No," sighed the man.

"Perhaps you are a clergyman?" suggested Tom.

"No."

There was a long and embarrassing silence. The man had no cheek and no excuse, and yet Tom felt like doing him the favor, and finally handed out a pass with the remark:

"You'll perhaps run for the Legislature some day, and you might as well take it now."

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

GAS FIXTURES: Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

DEATHS.

IRWIN—April 22, Mary Belle, daughter of John E. and Annie E. Irwin, aged 7 years 2 months and 23 days.

KING—April 22, James H. King, aged 45 years. Funeral from the residence, 73 Menominee-st., Tuesday, April 24, at 11 a. m., thence by cars at 12:30 to Calvary.

HETLICH—April 22, after a short and painful illness, Arthur F., only child of Will A. and Amelia M. Hetlich, aged 8 months and 12 days.

GREGORIE—Melissa, beloved wife of Thomas Gregorie, of heart disease, at 8 p. m. Saturday, April 21, 1883. Funeral from residence, 1034 Fulton-st., on Tuesday, April 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

PORTMAN—The funeral of Albert Portman will take place from his late residence, 384 East Chicago-av., today (Monday) at 1 o'clock p. m.

CASEY—Mrs. Annie Casey, the wife of Patrick Casey, aged 28 years. Funeral from 162 Crosby-st., April 24, by cars to Calvary.

MCNICHOLS—At his father's residence, April 22, Joseph Sarsfield McNichols, son of Martin and Annie McNichols, aged 2 years and 1 month. Funeral from parents' residence, 243 South Paulina-st., corner of Harrison, at 11 a. m. today by carriages to Calvary. All friends are invited without further notice.

MECHELKE—April 22, Emilie, wife of Otto Mechelke, aged 23 years and 5 months. Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from No. 231 East Twenty-first-st.

HUTCHINSON—April 22, Mrs. J. H. Hutchinson, at her residence, corner of Seventieth and Charles-sts., Englewood, of acute pneumonia. Funeral on Tuesday at 10 a. m.

WINN—April 22, Andrew Winn, in the 77th year of his age. Native of the Parish of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland. Funeral April 24 from residence of his son-in-law, William Keegan, 15 Grace-st., at 10 o'clock, to Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT Svea Hall, corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., next Friday evening, for the benefit of several poor families.

THE W. C. T. U. WILL HOLD A GOSpel temperance meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Lower Farwell Hall, 148 Madison-st. and 8 Arcade-court. Drinking men especially invited.

By GEO. P. GORE & Co., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., Ask all Retailers of Boots, Shoes and Slippers To be sure and attend their Auction Sale of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE WEAR To be held MONDAY, APRIL 23.

REGULAR TRADE SALES DRY GOODS, Tuesday, April 24, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, April 26, 9:30 a. m. BOTH SALES UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT. CLOTHING, LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, CARPETS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ALL DEALERS IN Boots & Shoes Should, in their own interest, attend the Auction Sale of Custom-Made Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's To be made by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st., Wednesday, April 25. Full lines of all seasonable goods will be sold. *Private Sale Department now open, and we invite you to call.*

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

No. 79 North State-st., This (Monday) Morning at 10 o'clock, ALL THE FURNITURE, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, and General Housekeeping Goods. Sale unreserved. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

This (Monday) Morning, at 10 o'clock, WE SELL AT 2123 Michigan-av., ALL THE Household Furniture Carpets, Mirror, Chickering Piano, Of Private Residence. Sale positive. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO. THIS MONDAY MORNING at 10 O'CLOCK, 863 West Madison-st. We sell all the Furniture of above 14-ROOM HOUSE Under Chattel Mortgage, M. T. Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, All the Crockery and Kitchen Ware, Range, Stoves, &c. This is a Chattel Mortgage Sale. Buyers attend for bargains. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By J. L. REED. 98 WALTON-PLACE. Contents 14 rooms, at auction, on Wednesday, April 25, at 10 o'clock: One Elegant Black Walnut Wardrobe, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Plated-ware, etc. J. L. REED, Auctioneer, Room 12, 95 Fifth-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO. STEAMERS Daily for Milwaukee and all West Shore Ports, Ludington, and Manistee, and for Grand Haven and Muskegon, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 7 o'clock. We are also receiving Freight for Green Bay Ports. Office and Docks, - Foot of Michigan-av.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., CHICAGO, March 17, 1883. To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 25, 1883, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

Country Boarders. Families who desire to secure a pleasant home and good board in the beautiful suburb of Mount Forest, on the C. & A. R. R., can learn all particulars by applying to A. E. HOWES, 52 Dearborn-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDY Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express, (charges light) of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

THEATRICAL VENT[...]

It Is Reasonably Fair i[...] Largest Chicago [...]atres.

What the Managers Have [...] Fresh Air—Thermom[...] Tests.

Much has been said and writ[...] danger of fires and panics [...] theatres, and many protecti[...] have been introduced, but the[...] ulating the temperature in th[...] ceived comparatively little [...] cently the press of New York [...] discussion of this subject, a[...] heading of "Hints to Theatric[...] the New York *Tribune* publis[...] ing:

The failure to regulate the [...] the theatres of New York resul[...] of from two to twenty persons, [...] every night in the year. When [...] the drama assemble in most o[...] they find the temperature rang[...] degrees Fahrenheit. By the end [...] has reached 80 and before the cl[...] ct 90 degrees. The heat then r[...] until 100 degrees are scored, [...] scarcely stops. Just at the poin[...] the whole audience is hurried o[...] night air or rain, the operation [...] the gas occupying about one m[...] seconds. The consequence of th[...] of temperature in the twinklin[...] chill or shock to the system [...] pneumonia, malaria, fevers, co[...] of lung diseases.

Besides the injury to the hea[...] heat of the theatres is to t[...] depressing. Many of them b[...] air-tight, one feels as if he had [...] der an exhausted receiver. The[...] tilation, the vitalizing properties [...] air are soon exhausted. Menta[...] weariness and languor result, a[...] mind and thought is manifest o[...] the footlights. In short, the [...] living for three or more hours [...] of air has not been successfu[...] death, sickness, physical exhau[...] tal depression our places of am[...] ventilated and their temperatu[...]

The heat of such places s[...] allowed to rise above 70 degree[...] 66 degrees. The temperature [...] States Supreme Court-room a[...] kept, by the order of the Chief [...] associates, at 68 degrees. This is [...] perature that seems healthie[...] constitutions. To sit in an arti[...] ture 5 degrees above or below t[...] unhealthy. And such is the ch[...] theatres, with but two or thre[...] exceptions. They must be ma[...] healthy and their temperature [...] or by public opinion.

It might be well for the Chic[...] to take the above unto them[...] who have been in any one of [...] here when large audiences ha[...] tendance have often been af[...] warm and oppressive atmosp[...] subsequent exposure to the [...] never been found beneficial t[...] ing the last week a represent[...] TRIBUNE armed himself with [...] moneter of accuracy and vi[...] principal down-town theatres [...] spective managers for the purp[...] information on the subject.

THE GRAND.

The Grand Opera-House was [...] tre visited. The night was co[...] dience was not large. In the [...] under these conditions, the [...] marked 73 degrees, in the [...] grees, and in the orchestra-cir[...] Of course a warmer night or a [...] would tend to increase the te[...] less there was some artificial [...] lation, and Manager Hamlin w[...] had provided for anything of [...]

"Oh, yes," he said. "To [...] back of the stage there is a c[...] teen feet square, and connect[...] is a bricked-up chamber in w[...] mense wheel-fan. When in [...] sucks the fresh air in from [...] propels it through a shaft in[...] under the orchestra. Under [...] small, round ventilator, and [...] filters up through these, cro[...] air out through the ventila[...] dows."

"Have you ventilators in th[...]

"Oh, yes; several of them. [...] which carries off the heat [...] centre chandelier; windows [...] and over the stage; and ventila[...] roof."

"Do you find this machine [...] fully?"

"Yes, indeed. The air whi[...] in from the court is pure and [...] from the street, and it is cool, [...] rays never enter the court to [...] hot summer evening, when [...] buildings, and pavements hav[...] in the sun all day, it is severa[...] in the theatre than it is outsid[...] cool air through the front do[...] the side alley doors, which a[...] protected by gratings on warm[...]

"What do you think of the[...] tilators, such as are used to [...] the composing and stereotype[...] TRIBUNE?"

"I know they are excellent [...] lators, but hardly think I co[...] my present system."

M'VICKER'S.

Manager Sharpe, of McVick[...] visited, and asked what he t[...] ficial ventilation in theatres.

"I don't believe in it," he s[...] ventilation is the only good [...] can get that in this theatre [...] rounded on all sides by str[...] and there are 115 windows in [...] and on the stage."

"What do you think of th[...] tilators?"

"They are excellent ventila[...] not do in the auditorium of [...] reason that in revolving they [...] noise that would interfere wi[...] ance on the stage. I don't [...] give you a better idea of ou[...] tilation than you find in ou[...] he clipped out the following:

As much care has been take[...] nent of McVicker's Theatre [...] ventilation as in that of exit ro[...] of ventilation is natural. Wh[...] means have been adopted the [...] suits have followed. There ar[...] the building, and there are ei[...] ing shafts, connected with ven[...] terior and, with an enormous [...] dome. This explains why it [...] people can, in the warmest ni[...] er's auditorium and breathe [...] pure and fresh and cool as th[...] lake.

"Have you ever tested the [...] the theatre?"

"No. Our head usher is [...] to the temperature. We hav[...] all through the house, and h[...] to keep them about 65 or 70 [...] can easily be done with th[...] have. No artificial air is he[...] idea of throwing air into [...] from off cakes of ice is a [...] The air is damp and chilly, [...] from the air of the street tha[...] injurious."

A test was made with the [...] cury, and it registered 69 deg[...] quet circle, 70 degrees in the [...] degrees in the gallery. Th[...] out of doors, but there was [...] in attendance.

HAVERLY'S.

The next gentleman seen [...] Keyes, of Haverly's Theatre, [...]

"This problem of ventilat[...] in the auditorium has been [...] to us by the introduction [...] cent electric light. No one [...] the heat generated by gas [...] now, as there is not a single [...] in the theatre, there is an [...] extra heat as well as the dan[...]

"How about the ventilatio[...]

"Well, we are getting at t[...] had a shaft running up to th[...] auditorium wall. At its [...] fan, and this was meant to d[...] up from the auditorium, bu[...] by the engine operating it [...] the audiences, and we stopp[...] have secured the basement [...] and will open the front [...] nights, protecting them [...] see what a draft there is," an[...] the reporter through to on[...] through which a cool and p[...] blowing.

"That air is pumped unde[...] um," he said, "and filters i[...] ventilators under the seats. [...] and roof ventilators now are [...] carrying off the gas heat and [...] duty in taking off the foul [...] doors, you see, afford anoth[...] stage for the performers. [...] start the large shaft again [...] engine further away from t[...]

"I have discovered two [...] Mr. Keyes, leading the way [...] from the outside and openin[...] on the first landing of the b[...]

THEATRICAL VENTILATION.

It Is Reasonably Fair in the Four Largest Chicago Theatres.

What the Managers Have Done to Get Fresh Air—Thermometrical Tests.

Much has been said and written about the danger of fires and panics in Chicago theatres, and many protective appliances have been introduced, but the matter of regulating the temperature in theatres has received comparatively little attention. Recently the press of New York City began a discussion of this subject, and, under the heading of "Hints to Theatrical Managers," the New York *Tribune* published the following:

The failure to regulate the temperature of the theatres of New York results in the killing of from two to twenty persons, it is estimated, every night in the year. When the patrons of the drama assemble in most of the theatres they find the temperature ranging from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. By the end of the first act it has reached 80 and before the close of the second act 90 degrees. The heat then rapidly increases until 100 degrees are scored, and even then scarcely stops. Just at the point of suffocation the whole audience is hurried out into the cold night air or rain, the operation of cutting off the gas occupying about one minute and forty seconds. The consequence of this fall of 80 deg. of temperature in the twinkling of an eye is a chill or shock to the system which brings on pneumonia, malaria, fevers, colds, and all sorts of lung diseases.

Besides the injury to the health, the stifling heat of the theatres is to the spirits most depressing. Many of them being practically air-tight, one feels as if he had been sitting under an exhausted receiver. There being no ventilation, the vitalizing properties of the confined air are soon exhausted. Mental and physical weariness and languor result, and a vacuity of mind and thought is manifest on both sides of the footlights. In short, the experiment of living for three or more hours without change of air has not been successful. To prevent death, sickness, physical exhaustion, and mental depression our places of amusement must be ventilated and their temperature regulated.

The heat of such places should never be allowed to rise above 70 degrees nor fall below 66 degrees. The temperature of the United States Supreme Court-room at Washington is kept, by the order of the Chief Justice and his associates, at 68 degrees. This is about the temperature that seems healthiest to average constitutions. To sit in an artificial temperature 5 degrees above or below this is positively unhealthy. And such is the character of all our theatres, with but two or three commendable exceptions. They must be made habitable and healthy and their temperature regulated by law or by public opinion.

It might be well for the Chicago managers to take the above unto themselves. Those who have been in any one of the theatres here when large audiences have been in attendance have often been affected by the warm and oppressive atmosphere, and the subsequent exposure to the night air has never been found beneficial to health. During the last week a representative of THE TRIBUNE armed himself with a pocket thermometer of accuracy and visited the four principal down-town theatres and their respective managers for the purpose of gaining information on the subject.

THE GRAND.

The Grand Opera-House was the first theatre visited. The night was cool, and the audience was not large. In the upper gallery, under these conditions, the thermometer marked 73 degrees, in the balcony 71 degrees, and in the orchestra-circle 70 degrees. Of course a warmer night or a large audience would tend to increase the temperature, unless there was some artificial means of ventilation, and Manager Hamlin was asked if he had provided for anything of the kind.

"Oh, yes," he said. "To the right and back of the stage there is a court about fifteen feet square, and connecting with this is a bricked-up chamber in which is an immense wheel-fan. When in motion this fan sucks the fresh air in from the court, and propels it through a shaft into a chamber under the orchestra. Under each seat is a small, round ventilator, and the cool air filters up through these, crowding the bad air out through the ventilators and windows."

"Have you ventilators in the roof?"

"Oh, yes; several of them. There is one which carries off the heat from the large centre chandelier; windows in the gallery and over the stage; and ventilators about the roof."

"Do you find this machine works successfully?"

"Yes, indeed. The air which is pumped in from the court is pure and without dust from the street, and it is cool, as the hot sun's rays never enter the court to heat it. On a hot summer evening, when the sidewalks, buildings, and pavements have been baking in the sun all day, it is several degrees cooler in the theatre than it is outside. We also get cool air through the front doors and through the side alley doors, which are opened and protected by gratings on warm nights."

"What do you think of these wheel ventilators, such as are used to purify the air in the composing and stereotype rooms of THE TRIBUNE?"

"I know they are excellent artificial ventilators, but hardly think I could improve on my present system."

M'VICKER'S.

Manager Sharpe, of McVicker's, was next visited, and asked what he thought of artificial ventilation in theatres.

"I don't believe in it," he said. "Natural ventilation is the only good thing, and we can get that in this theatre, as we are surrounded on all sides by streets and alleys, and there are 115 windows in the auditorium and on the stage."

"What do you think of these wheel ventilators?"

"They are excellent ventilators, but would not do in the auditorium of a theatre, for the reason that in revolving they make a buzzing noise that would interfere with the performance on the stage. I don't know that I can give you a better idea of our system of ventilation than you find in our program," and he clipped out the following:

As much care has been taken by the management of McVicker's Theatre in the matter of ventilation as in that of exit room. The system of ventilation is natural. Wherever artificial means have been adopted the most baneful results have followed. There are 115 windows in the building, and there are eight large ventilating shafts connected with ventilators in the interior and with an enormous ventilator in the dome. This explains why it is that over 2,000 people can, in the warmest night, sit in McVicker's auditorium and breathe an atmosphere as pure and fresh and cool as that inhaled on the lake.

"Have you ever tested the temperature in the theatre?"

"No. Our head usher is instructed to see to the temperature. We have thermometers all through the house, and he is instructed to keep them about 65 or 70 degrees. This can easily be done with the facilities we have. No artificial air is healthy, and the idea of throwing air into an auditorium from off cakes of ice is a mistaken one. The air is damp and chilly, and so different from the air of the street that the change is injurious."

A test was made with the reportorial mercury, and it registered 69 degrees in the parquet circle, 70 degrees in the balcony, and 72 degrees in the gallery. The air was cool out of doors, but there was a large audience in attendance.

HAVERLY'S.

The next gentleman seen was Manager Ed Keyes, of Haverly's Theatre, who said:

"This problem of ventilation and cool air in the auditorium has been partially solved to us by the introduction of this incandescent electric light. No one has any idea of the heat generated by gas in a theatre, and now, as there is not a single gas-jet burning in the theatre, there is an absence of that extra heat as well as the danger of fire."

"How about the ventilation?"

"Well, we are getting at that rapidly. We had a shaft running up to the roof along the auditorium wall. At its top was a huge fan, and this was meant to draw the foul air up from the auditorium, but the noise made by the engine operating it was annoying to the audiences, and we stopped it. Now we have secured the basement up to the street, and will open the front doors on warm nights, protecting them with gates. You see what a draft there is," and Mr. Keyes took the reporter through to one of the doors, through which a cool and pleasant wind was blowing.

"That air is pumped under the auditorium," he said, "and filters in through little ventilators under the seats. Our chandelier and roof ventilators now are relieved from carrying off the gas heat and can do double duty in taking off the foul air. These front doors, you see, afford another exit from the stage for the performers. We shall soon start the large shaft again by removing the engine further away from the auditorium.

"I have discovered two new exits," said Mr. Keyes, leading the way up to the balcony from the outside and opening a double door on the first landing of the balcony stairway. "This can be opened warm nights and gratings put up. That will give more air. These doors—there is one one each side—have been but recently cut through. I discovered the opportunity, and thought that as exits they would relieve the lower front doors from a portion of the balcony audience. There are over 600 seats up here, and these doors are valuable as exits and as ventilators. Then over the stage we have skylights that act as admirable conductors for the foul air. Sometimes they are opened and the draft is so strong it is found necessary to close them."

The night was quite close outside and there was a good audience inside, so the tests were as follows: Orchestra-circle, 68 degrees; balcony, 70 degrees; gallery, 71 degrees.

HOOLEY'S.

"When I expended $20,000 in remodeling my theatre," said Mr. Hooley, "I instructed the architects to pay particular attention to the matter of ventilation, and I think I am right when I say it is the best-ventilated theatre in Chicago."

"What system do you use?"

"I forget the name of the inventor now, but it is a system of air-shafts. You will see under my first balcony an opening eight by two feet, protected by a gauze net. This acts as a sort of flue for the bad air. Then there is another similar opening under the gallery, which relieves the balcony. These large openings connect with air-shafts which pass up under the dome, and the foul and heated air is drawn out by a patent ventilator on the roof."

"What other means of ventilation have you?"

"There are ventilators over the gaslights; the side doors can be opened; there are windows on three sides of the house; and over the stage is the immense funnel ventilator, which can be opened if necessary, so you see we are very well fixed."

"Would these wheel ventilators be practicable?"

"I could not say, as I have never seen them work; but if they made a buzzing noise they could not be used in a theatre. They would interfere with the performances."

The thermometer in Hooley's gallery registered 80 degrees, in the balcony 78, and on the orchestra floor 76. The night was rather warm, and there was a large audience present.

It will be seen from the statements of the managers of the four down-town theatres that their houses are well ventilated, and from the observations taken that their artificial appliances for purifying the air in the auditorium work very well. The wheels referred to are used in the composing and stereotyping rooms of THE TRIBUNE, and do their work thoroughly. It might be well for all of the managers to look at them and see if they cannot be rendered noiseless, as they would certainly remove all of the foul and heated air which audiences sometimes suffer from.

TOM OCHILTREE'S SALARY.

His Graphic Description of His Terrible Struggle to Get It.

[Interview in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]—"Why, that affair," said Col. Ochiltree, "was the most damnable and infamous conspiracy ever set on foot to rob an American of his birthright and interfere with the prerogatives of a Congressman. It was gotten up by a lot of newspaper scavengers, a class of cheap Bohemians, who depend on their imagination for their facts and their memory for their wit, floating, as it were, on the surface of occasion and trusting to the sublimity of luck. I have been a sort of guerrilla journalist myself, and these fellows were jealous of me on account of the big win I had made. By G—d, sir, I tell you it's no small honor to have been elected by 5,000 majority from a district that includes the most vigorous city of the South, that extends from Galveston to the Upper Rio Grande, faces four Mexican States, and covers 37,000 square miles, an area five times larger than the whole d—m—d State of Massachusetts! Well, as I said before, these envious polecats and purveyors of Capital garbage raised the hue and cry that I owed the Government $12,000, and under the law could not draw my Congressional salary. They got around an old rattle-brained fellow named Lawrence, who by some mysterious dispensation of chance happens to be the First Controller of the Treasury, and who has a mania for opinions, and they made him believe that I was not entitled to draw any money. Think of this jaundice-eyed old curmudgeon sitting at his desk in the Treasury Building and writing an opinion that a Representative in Congress must not have his pay! Why, the very genius of our Government is that every public official shall be paid for his services. This provision was expressly made to distinguish our institutions from the effete systems of Europe, to show that poverty is no crime, to enable the poor to hold office as well as the rich! In England members of Parliament are not paid, but how many Congressmen in America could get along without their salary? Why, there is Gen. Logan, who is as poor as a church mouse, and lives in two rooms on his Congressional pay. He said the plot to withhold my pay was an outrage, as did Beck, Lamar, Ransom, and all the rest, Republicans and Democrats. By G—d, sir, all of us are not Windoms, Shermans, and Blaines! We can't all get rich and make money, and it would scatter the American Congress to fragments if the pay of Representatives was withheld. Charles I. lost his head for an offense that was not greater than that advised by old Lawrence! What are the facts in the case? Why, simply, that while I was United States Marshal in Texas I put down the fiercest bands of Ku-Klux ever organized in the South. I did this not as Packard did in Louisiana, by sending for Government troops, but by summoning the posse comitatus of entire counties, composed of veteran Confederate soldiers, and, without bloodshed or oppression, scattered the violators of law. To do this cost money, and the sums expended make up the account which the Government now holds against me. There are a dozen Senators and forty or fifty Representatives in exactly the same box, whose pay could be as easily withheld as mine. I went to work and got up an elaborate argument, full of irrefutable authorities, old Lawrence took back his opinion, and, by the eternal horned frog of Texas, I walked up to the public crib and drew my first month's pay! I didn't need the money, but just wanted to show these manufacturers of newspaper slime who got up the war on me that I could do it!"

WHAT ELI PERKINS HEARD.

The old lady seemed very much worried about something. Finally, as the train passed Hinsdale, she caught the conductor spasmodically by the coat-sleeve and exclaimed:

"The next station is my place, isn't it conductor?"

"I can't tell you," said the conductor. "I don't know the name of the place you are going to. What's the name?"

"Why, I can't remember," said the old lady with a puzzled look. "It is a very queer name, though."

"What does it sound like, Madame?" asked the conductor.

"Why, like slidin' on a scantlin' and——"

"O, Ypsilanti is the place, Madame," said the conductor, while all the passengers smiled.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

2404 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE and other rooms, furnished, with board. References.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH nicely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen or ladies, with use of piano and bath, $5 to $8 per week.

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BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—100 pleasant single rooms, 50 cent per night; $2.50 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE—CORNER STATE and Harrison-sts.—Terms, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; $6 to $14 per week; also furnished rooms without board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; central location; good rooms; good table; day-boarders wanted.

THE BEST $2 PER DAY HOTEL IN Chicago is the Atlantic, side Lake Shore and Rock Island depot.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

PLEASANT HOME, WITH BOARD, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, on one of the avenues south of limits; very convenient to Rock Island trains; barn if wanted. X 31, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A VERY profitable manufacturing business, with a capital not less than $5,000. Address C 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER; $1,000 CASH; best real-estate office in Chicago. 159 La Salle-st., Office 51.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
128 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store. } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED FROM NO. 268 Ontario-st. Saturday night last, a Cocker spaniel, liver colored and white; the above reward will be paid for his return to the above address.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED—THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makers, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

ALL PIANOS TUNED, WORK GUARANTEED. REPAIRED, AND POLISHED BY COMPETENT WORKMEN. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

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AN ELEGANT RICH CASE CABINET grand Hallet, Davis & Co., piano, almost new, for sale at a great sacrifice for cash. Address 538 State-st.

A. REED & SONS PIANOS SOLD ONLY at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

AN ELEGANT CARVED CASE KNABE & Co. Square Grand Piano, second-hand, in perfect order, for sale cheap for cash. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A STEINWAY SECOND-HAND UPright at W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A VERY ELEGANT DECKER SQUARE grand piano, for want of space, at a sacrifice, at ENGELL & SCHAFF BROS.

A KRANICH & BACH SQUARE GRAND Piano, but little used; price, $200. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $100, $125, $175. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, NEARLY new, for sale at a bargain. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS, FULLY as good as the best piano made in the world. Can only be found at ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., No. 160 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851—VOSE & SONS pianos, grand uprights and squares, fully equal to the best made; 15,000 now in use; lowest prices; easiest payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

GABLER PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HARDMAN PIANOS SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

KNABE PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. NEW ORGANS TO RENT. Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments. Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW ORGANS, $55, $65, $75; FINE instruments; fully guaranteed. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS RENTED, AND ONE YEAR'S rent allowed on purchase money at ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 160 State-st.

PIANOS TO LET—RENT-MONEY DEducted if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS DIRECT FROM THE FACTOry, and where dealers' profit can be saved, can only be found at ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 160 State-st., near Monroe.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANO, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE. W. W. KIMBALL CO.

THE FAVORITE KURTZMAN PIANO, no more reliable and finer-toned piano in the market, at ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. ORGANS. Factory corner Rockwell and Twenty-sixth-sts. Warerooms corner State and Adams-sts.

$5 CASH AND $5 PER MONTH WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND ORGAN AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FINE new or second-hand piano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano at cash prices. Call at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. A. SCHAAF & CO.

100 PIANOS FOR RENT—MONEY paid as rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT Paving, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 19.

BEECHER TELEPHONE COMPANY, 97 Clark-st., Room 21—Parties desiring to secure territory or other interest in this company are invited to call and investigate. Telephone in operation at office of company. Send for prospectus and descriptive circular.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT IT HAWKED about, but want to sell, rent, or lease choice property to desirable parties for good pay without agents, or to place money on best property at low rates, I can serve you. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
23 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 155 feet deep.

WEST SIDE.

376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $15,000.
48 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
22 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn. $8,500.
400 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest. $80 per acre.

FOR SALE—MAY-DAY HOMES—21 NEW BRICK COTTAGES. EIGHT SOLD IN ONE WEEK. THE HANDSOMEST COTTGES IN CHICAGO; 1½ STORIES HIGH AND BASEMENT. LOCATED ON SOUTH AND WEST SIDES OF CITY. THREE IN LAKE VIEW. PRICE ONLY $1,500 TO $1,550 EACH. EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS. SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE $15 MONTHLY. NO PERSON CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A HOME ON THESE TERMS. CALL FOR PLANS SHOWING COTTAGES AND WE WILL TAKE YOU TO SEE THEM. S. E. GROSS & CO., 89 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2. 1,100 LOTS AND HOUSES SOLD IN 3 YEARS.

FOR SALE—3517 South Park-av., stone swell-front. 155 Drexel boulevard, brick swell-front. 31 Thirty-seventh-st., brick; no basement. 53 Fillmore-st., detached brick, 7 rooms. WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS WHOLEsale stores in the best portion of the wholesale centre, which are paying from 7 to 9 per cent interest on the purchase, in amounts from $60,000 to $350,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGES—SECURE A HOME AND STOP PAYING RENT. Some of the brick cottages we are now building near the corner of Chicago-av. and Robey-st. will be finished by May 1 next. They will have 7 rooms, an attic, good cellar, and large closets, besides water and sewer; are well arranged, and will be sold on small cash payments, balance on long time at 6 per cent interest. Plans can be seen at our office and alterations can now be made to suit purchasers. Parties who have been inquiring should apply early, as two have already been sold. Chicago-av. cars pass the property. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—122 DE KALB-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, arranged in two flats; rented for $500 per year; price $4,500; excellent investment. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5,500—TWO-STORY and basement brick residence, No. 117 Winchester-av., north of Van Buren, east front, 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, bath, and all improvements; walls and ceilings elegantly papered and decorated; a charming home; everything in thorough order and repair; rents for $600; title perfect; full abstract; possession May 1; terms $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 5, No 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 BUSINESS LOTS ON THE southeast corner of Fifteenth-st. and Blue Island-av.; title perfect. Address B., Lock-Box 655, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid. These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT WITH several hundred feet frontage on North Branch of Chicago River and railroad facilities suitable for large factory; coal yard, elevator, etc.; at a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW TWO-STORY brick houses on Campbell-av., near Twelfth-st.; price $2,500 each. Also lots on Fairfield-av., near Douglas Park; price $400. JOHN N. YOUNG, Rooms 5 and 7, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$160 PER FOOT—THIS IS the best bargain offered in Chicago. Lot 50x150, fronting on Jefferson Park, only one mile from Court-House, and in one of the best residence parts of the city. It would be cheap at $200 per foot. Call and get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT NEW 2-story pressed-brick houses, 9 rooms, plate-glass, expensive and thorough plumbing; kitchen on parlor floor; laundry, furnace, store-room, and coal-bins in basement; No. 3741 Ellis-av.; convenient to Illinois Central trains and cable-cars. W. G. & A. T. EWING, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy a very desirable lot on Milwaukee-av., between Cleaver and Division-sts., at about one-half of its real value. Inquire at store 427 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS INVESTment on the North Side, under lease; pays 18 per cent on cash required; no better investment in the city; improvements new; must sell to meet a forced settlement. Room 520 First National Bank Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms. Monthly payments will buy a home. Great inducements offered to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.; residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—CORNER FORTY-FOURTH-st. and Evans-av., five desirable building lots 125x150 feet. C. H. TALCOTT, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A COZY cottage or more pretentious dwelling, located convenient to schools, churches, depots, and Post-Office, call on E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, Ill. It is the suburb of Chicago, and with steam-cars and street-railroads possesess advantages not enjoyed by other places. Terms to suit the purchaser—cash down, long time, or monthly payments.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near South Park. Also lot at Irving Park, near depot. N. D. PRATT, 91 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAGRANGE—A VERY desirable 8-room house in best location, lot 100 feet front. Price $4,000; liberal terms. Apply to H. S. Mitchell, 204 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY our specialty; lots, $5 to $85 per foot; houses, $1,000 to $40,000. SMITH & ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OCONOMOWOC—FINE building site on the south shore of Oconomowoc Lake, with nearly 200 acres of land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee. Improved with neat frame house built in 1876, suitable for summer residence; also tenement house, fine barn, etc. For full particulars apply to JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney-at-Law, 195 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES; orchard, barn, etc.; 60 miles from Chicago, and close to railway station; price $22 per acre; small payment down, balance on long time. Inquire at Rooms 11 and 13, 86 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY ERSKINE BROS., REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS, Room 46 (first floor), 161 LaSalle-st. ACRE PROPERTY, BUSINESS PROPERTY, RESIDENCE PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION. All the household goods in a 10-room finely-furnished house, 3552 Vernon-av., consisting of ebony and black walnut parlor sets, black walnut, ash, and cottage chamber sets, fine black walnut wardrobe, oil paintings, lambrequins, curtains, etc., etc. Monday, April 23, at 10:30 a. m., sharp. S. MASON MEEK, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR SUIT OF 7 pieces entirely new and of a handsome pattern. Will be sold cheap. Can be seen at 210 West Monroe-st., second flat. Address W 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—DEALERS TO BID FOR furniture of ten rooms, immediately, at 1730 Indiana-av., or services of a good auctioneer.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY RESIDENCE 3028 Prairie-av. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling on Bryant-av., between Vincennes and Stanton; $60 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW 2-story pressed-brick houses, 9 rooms, plate-glass, expensive and thorough plumbing; kitchen on parlor floor; laundry, furnace, store-room, and coal-bins in basement; No. 3741 Ellis-av.; convenient to Illinois Central trains and cable-cars. W. G. & A. T. EWING, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st. Can be seen today.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS 2924 AND 2930 Calumet-av., in perfect order; the best houses in the city for the money. GEORGE S. BULLOCK, 149 State-st.

TO RENT—2502 MICHIGAN-AV.—NINE rooms, 2-story and basement brown-stone front, $60, and board for one. Call at house.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY and basement marble front, 10 rooms; $730. 2835 Wabash-av., 13-room house; $720. 2311 Indiana-av., elegant 15 brown-stone front, with fine lawn; $1,500. 51 and 53 Thirty-ninth-st., 12 rooms each; $600. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3628 ELLIS PARK, OCTAgon stone-front, 10-rooms, sub-cellar; also 1698 Wabash-av., all in good order. H. LOWY, Room 3, Howland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, WITH barn for 11 horses, to responsible parties; about $800 worth of furniture for sale; or would rent furnished. 2015 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms; is arranged for two families; No. 115 North Paulina-st., $35; only good parties. Apply at 109 Paulina-st., one block from Indiana-st. cars. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.: Dwelling 773 West Congress-st., $25. Dwelling 1078 Fulton-st., $30. Lower part 26 Williams-place, $15. Flats corner of Sangamon and Madison-sts., modern improvements, south front, suitable for housekeeping, 6 rooms; also one of 3 rooms.

TO RENT—21 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, with all conveniences; furnace, gas fixtures, stationary basins, etc., in good order; $45. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
$32 per month—3-story brick house, 23 Grenshaw-st.
$22—2-story brick, 27 Grenshaw-st.
$16—One flat, 6 rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12—One flat, 35 Fillmore-st.
$12—One flat, 37 Fillmore-st.
$17—One flat, 6 rooms, 1161 West Taylor-st.
$13—One flat, 497 Western-av.
$13—One flat, 499 Western-av.
$13—One flat, 10 Harvard-st.
$30—3-story brick, 10 rooms, on corner, 40 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 503 Western-av.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE WITH basement, modern improvements, 152 South Robey-st. Call on BRAKE, Room 18, 135 Monroe-st., or on owner at 788 Madison, 7 to 9 a. m., and 12:30 to 3 afternoons.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone-front 10-room house, corner, south and east front, two blocks north of Union Park; $600 per annum. HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK houses, stone foundations, side light and yard, 9 rooms, bath, mantels, water, and sewerage, corner Thirteenth-place and Leavitt-st.; convenient to Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars. Rent $30 a month. References required. H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—502 FULTON-ST.—10-ROOM brick house, gas-fixtures, and furnace, all in perfect order. Apply to DAVID ALLARD, 81 Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—400 SUPERIOR-ST., 2-STORY and basement house of 10 rooms; modern conveniences; good view of the lake. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 397 SUPERIOR-ST., near the lake, to private family only, south front 13 rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply at No. 6 Rush-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling No. 11 Wisconsin-st., overlooking Lincoln Park. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIdence No. 385 Ontario-st. (3-story and basement brown-stone front), with large brick stable; will be put in perfect order and rented for three years at $1,800 per annum. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—110 LINCOLN-AV., 2-STORY brick building, attic and basement. Apply to E. S. LANE, Room 10, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 3-story and basement house, 228 Dearborn-av.; complete in every respect; will be rented for private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.
3016 and 3018 Archer-av., several flats.

WEST SIDE.
101 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick house, $50 per month.
1461, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1475, 1477 Fulton-st., near Albany-av., good neighborhood, 9-room brick houses, only $30 per month each.
736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, two 8-room flats.
478½ West Lake-st., corner Sheldon, two flats, $17 and $18 per month.
Store 741 West Madison-st., with basement; good location for grocery or hardware.

NORTH SIDE.
Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield, new buildings, all modern improvements.
Main floor and basement, 11 rooms, $35 per month.
211 and 231 Tremont-st., 8-room brick houses, $33.33 per month each.

LAKE VIEW.
Cottages and 2-story houses on Halsted-st., near Fullerton and Lincoln-avs.; fine location; $25 to $35 per month.

ENGLEWOOD.
Cedar-st., near School-st., houses and cottages in good neighborhood, modern improvements, $30 and $22.50 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with barn, at Grand Crossing; fine drive from city, also convenient to steam cars. GEO. McKINNEY, 70 La Salle-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—IN AUSTIN; GOOD REpair; nicely located; $18 and $25 per month. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN South Englewood, $12, $12, $17, $18; delightful suburban home. A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—1111 FORTY-FIRST-ST.—2-story and basement octagon front brick house, 9 rooms; will be put in complete order; price $40 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—New and very desirable South Side flats, east front, Nos. 3530 to 3536 State-st., five rooms with closets, extending the full depth of building (62 feet); good light, ventilation, private halls, large piazza in rear, and all conveniences for genteel housekeeping; will be completed by May 1. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FLATS IN Seaverns Buildings, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS, 4 TO 6 rooms each, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, 16, 18, 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT FLATS, 7 rooms; every convenience; separate entrance and yard. 2968 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 8 ROOMS ON State-st., to private family only. Call at 258 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS. Northwest corner Loomis and Congress-sts. $45 to $55, according to location. This building will be first-class in every respect, and will be ready about June 1 for occupancy. See plans at our office. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—78 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., $17.50; flat 4 rooms Randolph and Desplaines-sts., $15. EVANS, 180 Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FINISHED 7-room flats. Inquire on the premises, corner Western-av. and Congress-st., or on 823 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FRONT FLAT, with bathroom and closets; $18. 595 West Indiana-st. THEO. WINHOLT, 627 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT; CLEAN and new. 901 West Madison-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 6-ROOM BRICK flats, Aberdeen-st., $20, $22, $25 a month. Apply to GEORGE DEPPISH, 105 Gurley-st., one block south of Harrison.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, laundry, etc.; avoid cheaply-built flats, where you are annoyed by noise from neighbors. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRAble French flats, with good light, ventilation, and drainage: First floor, No. 232 Chestnut-st. Third floor, No. 232 Chestnut-st. First floor, No. 969 North Clark-st. Second floor, No. 969 North Clark-st. Basement, No. 969 North Clark-st. CHARLES A. SHMIDT, No. 46 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILIES only—Flats in the Hotel Albany, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., that will be completed May 1. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels and sideboards, etc. I will finish flats to suit tenants who rent before April 18. Plans may be seen at my office. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT on Chicago-av., just east of Halsted-st., 180x80 feet, with office and dock. JOHN FEATHERSTONE, 36 Front-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS AND second floor; very elegant, finely decorated; near Twenty-third-st.; nothing better on South Side; rare opportunity for 2 families to obtain cheerful homes free from care. Unsurpassed table-board across the street. Apply at Room 500 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—15 PARK-AV.—NEWLY carpeted, unfurnished front suite; in best order.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; private family; no children or housekeeping allowed. References required. 142 South Ashland-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms. North Side, near the business centre, and on one of the best streets north of Indiana-st., east of State-st. Will be ready on the 1st day of May. (No moving.) Address X 158, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND BASEment, 108 and 110 Franklin-st. Also large corner business room on second floor of 104 and 106 Franklin-st., fronting on street 140 feet, with good elevator. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE—94 State-st. The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 110 to 128 Ontario-st. Inquire for M. C. ARMOUR.

TO RENT—232 LAKE-ST.—FOUR-STORY and basement store; good elevator. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 130 DEARBORN-ST., store, 25x40 feet, fifty feet north of Madison-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON CLARK-ST., near Monroe. Inquire at or address 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE, 392 West Madison-st.; cheap rent and desirable location. Best of reference required.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 142 North Clark-st. Good rear light. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 579 STATE-ST. AND 3716 State-st., two very desirable stores, both suitable for grocery. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 261 SOUTH CLARK-st., 25x90 feet, near Jackson-st., $1,800. Part of store in Hale Building, State and Washington-sts. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st. Building is being made elegant and complete, with elevator, etc. Each office to have water and vault. Rents low. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES. In the Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st., excellent corner office suite on the sixth floor, a splendid chance for architects, and several single rooms on other floors; fire-proof building; elevator. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn.

TO RENT—HALF OF LARGE OFFICE, $20 per month; also desk-room, all furnished, $10. 159 La Salle-st., Office 51.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE IN Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st., first floor, now occupied by Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company. Apply at Room 4 of building.

TO RENT—SEVERAL OFFICES ON THE second and third floors of Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at room 4 of building.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF offices in Grannis Building. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND, FIFTH, AND sixth floors, 60x100, northwest corner State and Jackson-sts.; water elevator; excellent light; will divide to suit. F. R. OTIS, Room 14, No. 75 Madison-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-st., basement 40x100; good light for manufacturing, with or without power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES. 167 and 169 Washington-st., several offices. STORES. 741 and 867 West Madison-st.; in good location for retail trade. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—$150 PER MONTH, 35-ROOM hotel on South Side, first-class location for hotel business. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY ERSKINE Bros., REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS, Room 46 (first floor), 161 LaSalle-st. HOUSES, STORES, FLATS. We find the tenants, draw the leases, collect the rents if desired, and render prompt accounts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with breakfast and supper, in good family, near Lincoln Park, for young man and mother. Address D 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE-ROOM and display window in some store with any other standard machine specialty; can furnish some power to other party if desired to exhibit their machinery. Otto Gas-Engine, 92 La Salle-st., Room 41.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE gentleman, furnished room in a strictly private family. South Side preferred. Address D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH Side, south of Division-st., 4 rooms; two in family; $20 per month; pay promptly in advance. Address B 65, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. B. TALLMAN, Real Estate and Loans, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11. Special attention to sale of first-class residence and business property.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal at 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ART EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON, arrasene ribbon work taught. 75 Madison, R. 36

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening; typewriting without extra charge. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. Private and individual instruction. Typewriting without additional charge. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., Having erected a large and commodious building exclusively for storage purposes, are prepared to receive all kinds of household goods. Private compartments for storage. Advances made when desired. Established 1875. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY THE EAGLE MANUfacturing Co.—Walnut saloon counters, backboards, mirrors, and mirror frames; very cheap. 1435 State-st.

FOR SALE—CENTREBOARD CABIN sloop, 42 feet over all, 13½ feet beam, nearly new, everything complete; price $800. C. B. HALL, 4 Weed's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes. Seasides and magazines. CHAPIN'S, cor. Madison & Dearborn.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale grocery-house; one fully posted in buying and the general business. Address, with references, and state what salary would be required, STONE & ORDEAN, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR OUR cloak and suit department. Apply to MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., 174 and 176 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WELL qualified drug clerk having city experience. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday. R. E. STORRY, Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 years old, who is a good penman, and has had some experience in office work. E. T. HARRIS & CO., 107 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsman. Address D, Tribune office, or call at Palmer House between 12 and 1 Monday.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLAR cutter; steady employment for the right man. Apply by letter to Fox River Horse Collar Company, Dayton, Ill.

WANTED—SOLE-LEATHER CUTTER in boot and shoe factory. GEO. RICHARDSON, Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO mold doors, wire screen doors, and do general bench work in a sash, door, and blind factory. Address GEO. OTT, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—WOODWORKERS; TWO or three men who can finish gears, and one better hand. W. S. FRAZIER & CO., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraph steam-press printer for color work; good salary and steady employment guaranteed to a competent man. Address GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR MILWAUKEE, WIS., good installment canvassers for standard publications, etc.; large commissions and steady employment guaranteed. Address GEO. McCRAKEN, 418 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN IN every town for a new business which pays 250 per cent profit; any man making less than $3 a week should investigate; experience unnecessary; samples free. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL needle packages and other new specialties; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WE WANT A FEW NO. 1 city salesmen to solicit orders for the "People's Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge." Good pay for the right men. JONES BROS. & CO., 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN; A FIRST-class soap and starch salesman to travel in Kansas and Missouri; applications must be accompanied by letters from one or two well-known firms; state salary expected. Address JEROME TWICHELL, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAISTmakers. Apply to Mrs. J. McLAUGHLIN, 1313 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT ONCE, WET NURSE. Apply to drug store, 445 North Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework, at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESLADIES FOR OUR ribbon department. Apply to MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, stranger in the city, in office; good penman. Highest references. Address H. W. M., 603 Gordon-st., Town of Lake, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN-commission house as bookkeeper; thoroughly posted. Good references. Address B 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PATTERN-maker and mechanical draughtsman, in either capacity. Address T. LAIRD, South Lawn, Ill., for one week.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small American family. Please call or send letter (not postal) B. A., 186 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERman girls to do general housework. Call at 100 Douglas-av., down-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as housekeeper in a gentleman's family where servant is kept, or would take situation to travel as companion to invalid. The best of references. Address E. J. E., 77 West Elizabeth-st., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW as housekeeper for a widower. Good references required. Address or call for Mrs. CUTTER, 546 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN as working housekeeper, or any kind of work. Call at 276 South Morgan-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING wanted at 92 East Chicago-av. First-class work warranted. Please send postal card.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON FOR SALE, WITH FIXTures and pool-table; a bargain. Inquire at 273 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Felt hat and skirt factory in Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; plot 223x300, with frontage on Nostrand-av. and Sanford-st.; several buildings fully equipped and ready for work; two engines, 150-horse power, and seven boilers; if required, will sell machinery without buildings. Address W. S. P. PRENTICE, 22 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST shoe stores in Eastern Illinois; doing a splendid business; will require about $5,000 cash; a splendid opening in one of the best towns in Illinois. Address Box 383, Marshall, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOISERY AND NOTION store, in splendid location, doing a good business. Long lease and low rent. Will pay to investigate. Address D 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR AND confectionery store; best stand in city; low price if taken at once. 3500 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST and best grocery stores on the North Side, on account of leaving the city. Address V 98, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND lease for a term of years of a well-established hotel, well located for doing a large business. Address V 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, 14 SOUTH Clark-st., with restaurant; sickness cause of selling. Address M, there for three days.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON CLARK-ST.; a regular palace; if you want something of a high order and are willing to part with $4,500, call on H. C. SMITH, 161 La Salle-st., Room 97.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE IN CITY OF 3,000 inhabitants; county seat. Address Box 346, Plymouth, Indiana.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR BUSINESS—I have manufacturing business; want partner with $5,000. Reference required and given. Do not answer unless you mean business. W 60, Tribune.

STAPLE MANUFACTORY—$3,000—ONly a practical working man wanted; more work than the owner can do. Investigate this. A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 30 ROOMS, RIGHT in business centre of the city and right opposite prominent depot; this is a bonanza for a man understanding the business; very favorable terms to good party. B. F. HUBER, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS, AND basket phaeton; will be sold at a sacrifice, as I have no use for them; can be seen at 145 and 147 Sangamon-st. Address W 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, SOUND and kind, suitable for business or lady's driving. Address R 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MY FINE RESIDENCE at Rogers Park and 240 acres of wild land in Sauk County, Wisconsin, to exchange for city property; worth $8,000; titles perfect. Would assume moderate amount. CHARLES E. GILL, Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD, reliable agents to sell the perfect window ventilator. H. KAISER, 461 West Chicago-av., Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 381 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 40-POUND trip-hammer of Bradey's make; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address D 34, Tribune office.

GWYNNE & DAY,

CHICAGO—Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
NEW YORK—45 Wall-st. (Established 1854.)
Members of the New York and Chicago Exchanges.
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage business in Railroad Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
Special telegraphic facilities.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Interest to the National Guard.

Troop E, First Cavalry, gave an entertainment at Carr's Academy last Thursday night.

Company B, First Regiment, Capt. C. W. Downs, gave an informal reception and exhibition drill at the armory last Monday night.

The newly-elected officers of Company E, Second Regiment, are First-Lieutenant, W. H. Moore; Second-Lieutenant, Edward H. Baker, both formerly Sergeants of the company.

The various city commands are making preparations for the street parade on Decoration-Day. The Rockford and Elgin companies have announced their intention of participating.

Rockford is spoken of favorably as a camping ground for the First Brigade this year. The Second Brigade will probably go into camp at Springfield again. The time of the First Brigade encampment will likely be about the 14th of July.

The long-talked of reunion of Company D, First Infantry, Capt. Moses True, will take place at the armory tomorrow night. The event will include a reunion of the honorary members and ex-members of Company D and old Company I, and a pleasant time may be expected.

The officers of the First Infantry are making arrangements for a military and athletic tournament of three nights' duration, to take place at Battery D Armory May 22, 23, and 24. This will be to assist in defraying the expenses of the band. The full regimental band will be present.

The many friends of Col. John B. Fithian, of Joliet, commander of the Fourth Regiment, will regret to learn that he contemplates tendering his resignation by the 1st of June next. He assigns as his reasons that he has never fully recovered from the effects of a sunstroke received by him while in the service of the National Guard some two or three years ago, and he thinks that eight years of constant service is about his share anyhow.

Maj. E. Durand, Assistant Inspector-General First Brigade, has commenced the preliminary work of the annual inspection by criticising the drilling of the different companies of the city commands. Companies A, Lieut. Lally; C, Capt. Miles; D, Capt. True; E, Capt. Shea Smith; F, Capt. Ullmann; G, Capt. Lindsay; and H, Lieut. Buchanan, all of the First Regiment, were examined in their proficiency in drill and knowledge of tactics last week. The work will be continued this week so far as the First Infantry and First Cavalry are concerned, but it is doubtful whether the Inspector will reach the Second Infantry before next week.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial for the trial of Capt. Purinton is drawing to a close. At the last session, held last Friday evening, the counsel for the defense, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace and Maj. F. Q. Ball, submitted their arguments, in which a great many fine technical points were discussed. The defense has narrowed down to the phraseology of a sentence, the strict definition of a word, and a plea to the court to consider the disgrace which would be brought upon the young man accused in case of a finding against him. Authorities from different States of the Union have been quoted to show that Capt. Purinton was justified in disobeying orders, and every precedent on record, very nearly, has been brought into requisition in his behalf. The Captain cannot complain of a want of zeal on the part of his attorneys if he is convicted. Capt. Eddy, the Adjutant of the First Infantry Regiment, was scared severely by the defense for attempting to transact the military business of Col. Knox upon his own responsibility. The court adjourned until tonight.

A CHALLENGE.

The following challenge has been issued to shoot for the championship of the First Brigade:

I hereby challenge any member of the First Brigade, I. N. G., to shoot a match or three matches for the championship of that organization; first match to take place within fifteen days from acceptance of this challenge, and shall be shot over any range in Cook County; distance, 200, 300, or 500 yards, either or all. If one distance is desired by the accepter of this challenge, it shall be 200 yards and fifteen shots; if all distances, then ten shots at each.

Rifles, any military within the rules; Creedmoor rules to govern. E. PIERPOINT,
Hospital Steward Second Regiment, I. N. G.

It is to be hoped that some enterprising marksman will accept this challenge, for it is made in good faith. Sergt. Pierpoint is a good shot, though not a "professional," and his practice with a military rifle is somewhat limited.

INSPECTION OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Maj. J. W. Vance, Assistant Inspector-General of the Second Brigade, has commenced his annual tour, and has issued the following circular:

PARIS, Ill., April 13, 1883.—*Circular:* Pursuant to G. O. No. 1, I. G. O., March 14, 1883, I will inspect and muster the following commands at the dates and hours following:

Company H, Ninth Regiment, Cairo, April 21, 8 p. m.

Company E, Ninth Regiment, Marion, April 23, 10:30 a. m.

Company C, Ninth Regiment, Sparta, April 24, 10:30 a. m.

Company D, Ninth Regiment, Mount Vernon, April 25, 10:30 a. m.

Company K, Ninth Regiment, Nashville, April 25, 7:30 p. m.

Company F, Eighth Regiment, Greenville, April 26, 10:30 a. m.

Company F, Fifth Regiment, Edwardsville, April 26, 8 p. m.

Company H, Fifth Regiment, Decatur, April 27, 7:30 p. m.

Company K, Fifth Regiment, Decatur, April 27, 7:30 p. m.

Company C, Fifth Regiment, Sullivan, April 28, 10 a. m.

The attention of commanders is called to the provisions of G. O. No. 1, I. G. O., which will be strictly adhered to in every particular.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Reece.
J. W. VANCE, Major and A. I. G.

SONNET.

For The Chicago Tribune.

O chide not if perchance my wandering eyes
Too often or too fondly seem to trace
With melting glance thy half-averted face;
For one such look exiles my miseries,
And to a thousand purest thoughts gives rise,
Which, as the rainbow doth the storm-clouds chase,
Dispel my gloom, and from its deep disgrace
Lift my enraptured soul above the skies.

Therefore demur not, since those eyes that shine
Like stars in Night's orbed firmament above
Reveal a deeper glory, a benign
And livelier semblance of celestial love,
Than priestly shrine or Academic grove
Could yield this aching, yearning heart of mine.
W. F. GIESE.

JAPANESE SHAMPOOING.

[*Medical Times.*]—On a fine day one can scarcely walk a square in any of the more thickly-populated districts of Tokio without hearing the shrill whistle of the blind shampooer, as with long stick in hand he slowly feels his way, calling out from time to time his fee for a complete shampoo.

A system of employment for the blind so suited to their condition, affording as it does fair profit and an abundance of healthful exercise in-door and out, certainly deserves at least passing notice.

Shampooing, or perhaps, more properly speaking, massage, as practiced by these blind men (called *amma*), consists of a gentle rubbing with the palms of the hands of the surface of the whole body, together with passive exercise of the joints, and a slow kneading of the superficial muscles, more particularly those of the trunk and extremities. The sensation to the subject is usually very pleasant, especially if submitted to after violent or long continued exertion, as after a difficult climb or a long walk.

Japanese physicians recommend it in tabes dorsalis and certain other forms of paralytic disorders, as well as in hysteria and some kinds of headache, in lumbago, and in many other diseases, also in convalescence from diseases in which there has been loss of power or wasting of the muscles. The skill and anatomical knowledge sometimes acquired by these unfortunates are truly wonderful, for, besides a gentle touch and an almost instinctive appreciation of the seat of pain, many of them know all the superficial muscles, and can even tell in what position to insert needles for the cure of certain diseases.

A lame man in Kalamazoo,
Had a skin that was yaller and blue,
He had awfully burned it;
St. Jacobs Oil turned it
Back to its natural hue.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active—Eastern Exchange Quiet.

Stocks Irregular, Closing Weak, Though the New York Statement Was "Favorable."

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was more active Saturday. It was a busy day for discounts, and a sharp call for margins on the Board of Trade made a lively counter business. Loan rates were quoted at 6@7 per cent per annum. The country demand for currency continues light.

Henry Clews' monthly circular shows that on twenty leading railroad stocks the advance within four weeks ranged from 1¼@9¼ points, the average rise being about four points. The advance does not appear to have been due to extensive speculations, but rather to a demand from investors—individuals, corporations, and trust companies. This class of investors is said to be giving attention more and more to first-class railroad investments, which pay a much higher interest than Governments and corporate bonds, and are considered perfectly safe. Each year the value of railroad stocks as investments is becoming more generally recognized. Especially is this the case with the older companies which are well and profitably managed. The prospects for railroad traffic are regarded as very encouraging.

The production of anthracite coal for the month of March was 2,375,512 tons, an increase of 267,469 tons as compared with the same month in 1882.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last Apl21	Last Apl20
Alton & T. H.	400	70	70	70	70	......
A. & T. H. pfd	100	102	102	102	102	......
Bos. Air Line pfd	100	80	80	80	80	......
Can. Southern	1,500	68¼	68¾	67⅞	67⅞	68⅜
Canada Pacific	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	......
Central Pacific	10,610	77½	78	76⅝	76⅝	77⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	800	127	127	126¾	126⅞	126¾
C., C., C. & I.	150	75	75	75	75	......
C., C. & I. C.	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	......
Col. Coal & Iron	500	37¼	37¼	37	37	......
Col. & G. pfd	100	59½	59½	59½	59½	......
C., St. L. & P.	200	22	22	22	22	......
Denver & Rio G.	3,300	49⅛	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
Del. & Hudson	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
Del., L. & W.	76,300	128⅜	128⅝	127¼	127¼	128⅜
Dub. & S. C.	20	85	85	85	85	......
Erie	1,200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Erie seconds	......	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼	98¼
East Tenn & G.	2,275	10⅛	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅜
do pfd	7,550	21⅝	22⅛	21½	21⅝	21¾
H. & St. Jo pfd	3,060	93½	93⅞	93	93	92¾
Illinois Central	300	146	146	146	146	145¾
Jersey Central	5,745	76⅝	77¼	76¼	76¼	77
Kansas & Texas	2,100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	31¾
Lake Erie & W.	150	30½	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
Lake Shore	10,400	112⅝	112¾	111⅝	111⅝	112½
Long Island	300	66½	66½	66½	66½	......
Louis. & Nash.	14,630	54¾	55	53¾	53¾	54¾
Mem. & Char.	400	44	44	44	44	......
Met. Elev. bonds	......	99½	99½	99½	99½	99
Michigan Cen.	4,100	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	94½
Minn. & St. L.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
do pfd	100	60	60	60	60	......
Missouri Pacific	2,600	105	105⅛	104⅜	104⅜	105
Manhat. Beach	200	23	23½	23	23½	......
New York Cen.	5,600	126¾	126¾	125⅞	125⅞	126¼
Nor. & W. pfd	200	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	43¼
Northern Pacific	2,270	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51¼
do pfd	2,200	88⅜	88¾	87⅞	87⅞	88⅜
Northwestern	3,170	136	136⅛	134¾	134¾	136⅜
do pfd	1,110	152½	153	152	152	152½
N. Y., L. & W.	20	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	......
N. Y. & N. E.	200	42½	42½	42½	42½	......
N. Y., N. H. & H.	50	178	178	178	178	......
Ohio Central	400	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
Ohio & Miss.	700	35⅛	35	34⅛	34⅛	34½
Ohio Southern	100	13	13	13	13	......
Ont. & Western	2,700	28¼	28⅛	27¾	27¾	28¼
Or. Trans-Con.	3,870	83¾	83⅞	82½	83	83¾
Or. Imp. Co.	100	85½	85½	85½	85½	......
Pacific Mail	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pullman P.-C. Co	200	125	125⅛	125	125⅛	......
Peoria, D. & E.	400	22	22	21¼	21¼	22
Reading	3,200	56¾	56⅛	55¾	55¾	56⅛
Rich. & Danville	200	62¾	63	62¾	63	62
do term	5,300	34¾	35½	34⅛	34⅛	......
Roch. & Pitts	1,000	20¾	20½	20½	20½	20¼
Rock Island	600	124⅜	124⅜	123½	123⅞	124⅛
St. L. & S. F.	100	33	33	33	33	......
St. Paul	29,400	103⅞	104⅛	102⅞	102⅞	103⅝
do pfd	416	120½	120⅞	120⅛	120⅛	......
St. Paul & O.	800	50¼	50¼	49½	49¾	50⅛
do pfd	500	107½	107½	107	107	107
St. Paul, M. & M.	5,325	126½	126½	123¾	123¾	126
St. Paul & D.	100	38	38	38	38	......
Texas Pacific	3,350	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
Union Pacific	21,050	98½	99¼	97¾	97¾	98⅜
Virginia Midland	761	30⅛	31½	30¼	31¼	......
Wabash	2,926	30½	31	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
do pfd	20,000	49¾	48⅞	47¾	48	49⅛
Western Union	9,600	83	83¼	82⅝	82¼	83⅜

NEW YORK, April 21.—Money, 3@6; closed offered at 2; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull and steady at 482¾; sterling exchange, demand, 485¼.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 21.—New 5s, extended, 105¼; Pennsylvania Central, 66½; New York Central, 130¾; Erie, 38⅝; do seconds, 101; Reading, 29. Refined petroleum, 19¼d.

PARIS, April 21.—Rentes, 78f 53c.

LONDON, April 21.—This week's *Economist* says the rate of discount for bank bills, sixty days to three months, is 2⅞ per cent; and for trade bills, sixty days to three months, 3@3¼ per cent. The stock markets have been less firm this week owing to the depression in Paris, where the proposed conversion of the 5 per cent rentes may lead to a Ministerial crisis, and to a sharp relapse in New York. Louisville & Nashville has fallen 3½, Central Pacific and Wabash, St Louis & Pacific 3, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 1½, and Denver & Rio Grande 1.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Hale & Norcross	⅜
Alta	5-32	Mexican	2⅜
Belcher	¾	Ophir	2
Best & Belcher	3⅜	Potosi	1
Bodie	1¼	Sierra Nevada	1¾
California	3-16	Union Consolidated	3½
Con. Virginia	13-32	Wales	3-16
Crown Point	1¼	Yellow Jacket	2⅞
Exchequer	3-16	Navajo	2¼
Gould & Curry	2¼	Independence	½
Grand Prize	15-16	Savage	2¾

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very active on Saturday, and unusually strong, except corn. There was a sharp upturn in the prices of wheat and provisions, and most of the other markets sympathized therewith. The first went up on country buying orders, and the second on home talent.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Cash	$18.45	$.....@.....	$18.80
May	18.55	18.55 @18.92½	18.90
June	18.55	18.75 @19.15	19.12½
July	18.90	18.95 @19.30	19.27½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$11.47½	$.....@.....	$11.55
May	11.52½	11.52½@11.62½	11.60
June	11.62½	11.65 @11.75	11.72½
July	11.65	11.70 @11.82½	11.82½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S.ribs, p'rt cur'd.	$10.10	$.....@.....	$10.22½
Do May	10.12½	10.15 @10.30	10.25
Do June	10.27½	10.32½@10.45	10.42½
Do July	10.42½	10.45 @10.60	10.55
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, cash	$1.11¾	$.....@ 1.12¼	$1.12¼
No. 3 winter	93	.....@ 90	90
No. 2 spring	1.08¾	1.10 @ 1.10¾	1.11¼
No. 3 spring	96	.....@ 95	95
Regular April	1.08¾	1.09 @ 1.11¼	1.11¼
Regular May	1.10½	1.10⅝@ 1.12¼	1.12½
Regular June	1.12⅜	1.12¼@ 1.14¾	1.14¾
Regular July	1.13¾	1.13 @ 1.15¾	1.15¾
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	54	54 @ 55	54¾
High mixed	55	55¼@ 55¾	54¾
Rejected	48½	48 @ 51	48½
New mixed	51½	52 @ 52½	52
April	54	53½@ 55	54¾
May	55¾	54¾@ 56	55¾
June	57	56½@ 57½	57¼
July	58½	58 @ 59½	59
OATS.			
No. 2 white	.....	.....@	....
No. 2 mixed	.....	.....@	41¾
Rejected	.....	.....@	....
April	41½	41⅜@ 42	41¾
May	42¾	42⅜@ 42⅞	42¾
June	42½	42⅝@ 43	42⅞
July	42½	42⅜@ 42¾	42¾
RYE.			
No. 2	*60¼	.....@ 60¼	60½
Rejected	*60¼		60½
April	*61¼		54
May	*63¼		*61½
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	76		76
No. 3 cash	55		55
No. 3 April	.....		55
No. 3 May	55		55

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.50	@ 7.60
Long clears, loose	9.90	@10.00
Short clears, loose	10.50	@10.55
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	10.75	@10.85
Sweet-pickled hams (18@16 lbs)	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.75	@11.00
Bacon, short clears	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, hams	12.75	@13.00
Mess beef	11.75	@12.00
Beef hams	20.50	@21.00
Winter flours	5.50	@ 6.00
Patents	7.00	@ 7.50
Minnesota bakers'	4.75	@ 5.75
Supers	2.50	@ 3.50
Rye flour	3.50	@ 3.75

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 1 car red wheat, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 24 cars lower grades (35 wheat); 88 cars contract corn, 30 cars new mixed, 30 cars lower grades (148 corn); 42 cars No. 2 oats, 62 cars other grades do; 3 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 20 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars lower grades do. Total, 316 cars, or about 190,000 bu. Inspected out, 4,296 bu wheat, 171,669 bu corn, 1,980 bu oats, 7,070 bu rye, 8,949 bu barley.

Rail rates were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 69,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 12,000. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 121,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	5,931	8,711	166	4,508
Wheat, bu	8,982	8,682	918	4,637
Corn, bu	38,972	171,941	17,860	163,850
Oats, bu	89,715	59,655	107,021	90,949
Rye, bu	2,188	1,505	2,273	3,769
Barley, bu	18,016	12,175	8,016	5,316
Grass seed, lbs	132,450	208,168	11,235	222,635
Flax seed, lbs	301,030	120,580	....	815,044
Broom-corn, lbs	42,000	24,000	....	4,326
Cured meats, lbs	104,800	122,800	163,649	2,181,011
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	2,700	....
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	6
Beef, brls	....	2	5	190
Pork, brls	....	240	257	582
Lard, lbs	100	124,646	63,570	117,470
Cheese, lbs	68,997	....	37,369	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	124,645	102,677	34,920	6,815
Live hogs, No	8,588	20,349	2,618	4,956
Cattle, No	5,540	3,461	2,437	1,979
Sheep, No	2,955	2,069	3,322	....
Hides, lbs	213,384	111,059	119,540	130,610
Wool, lbs	1,100	24,300	20,000	117,700
Coal, tons	4,236	6,365	1,380	623
Lumber, m feet	279	6,374	3,358	4,184
Shingles, m	....	3,400	....	378
Salt, brls	....	3,595	1,651	4,884

The Produce Exchange gives the following list of receipts and partial shipments in this city during last week:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Butter, lbs	629,036	687,215	91,959	766,865
Cheese, lbs	663,168	584,227	133,012	349,424
Eggs, pkgs	3,855	8,982	......	1,279
Potatoes, bu	42,184	97,949	4,030	49,359
Beans, bu	555	8,472	179	2,400
Hay, tons	450	1,107	21	496

The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, gives the following comparative statement relative to the exports of breadstuffs:

	MONTH OF MARCH. 1883.	MONTH OF MARCH. 1882.	THREE MONTHS END. MARCH 31. 1883.	THREE MONTHS END. MARCH 31. 1882.
Flour, brls	803,200	499,326	2,641,319	1,588,556
Wheat, bu	6,158,652	6,292,345	18,829,988	18,383,037
Corn, bu	8,197,889	2,586,728	17,673,264	6,664,571
Oats, bu	19,756	23,708	59,592	69,335
Rye, bu	83,620	115,449	195,026	234,783
Barley, bu	41,585	8,526	72,465	28,760
Corn-meal, lbs	17,654	18,976	56,189	56,699

It will be seen that the exports of corn for the first three months of the present year exceed those of the same period last year by over 11,000,000 bu.

Mr. Botley, of England, makes the following calculations: "Europe paid last year £35,000,000 for foreign meats and £85,000,000 for grain—a sum equivalent to a tax of £10,000,000 per month. In the United Kingdom the importation of meat, including cattle, has risen as follows: 1860, 91,230 tons; value, £4,390,000; per inhabitant, 7 pounds; 1879, 144,225 tons; value, £7,708,000; per inhabitant, 10 pounds; 1880, 650,300 tons; value, £26,612,000, or 40 pounds for each inhabitant."

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 200 brls and 1,000 sacks springs on p. t.; 825 brls winters partly at $5.25@5.55; 800 sacks low grades on p. t.; 150 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 2,500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 9 cars bran at $13.50@13.62½ on track and $13.50@14.00 free on board; 2 cars middlings at $15.50@18.50 free on board; 4 cars shorts at $13.75@14.00 free on board; 1 car barley screenings at $18.50 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 red at $1.12¼; 3 cars No. 3 winter at 90c; 1 car rejected red at 88c; 2 cars by sample at 95c for rejected red and $1.05 for No. 3 red free on board. Total about 4,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at $1.10@1.10½; 1 car No. 3 at 95c; 10 cars by sample at 81@86c for rejected and 95c@$1.04 for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at $1.02@1.03 for No. 3 free on board. Total about 10,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 63 cars No. 2 at 54@55c (the former short receipts); 12 cars high mixed at 55¼@55½c; 11 cars and 2,800 bu rejected at 48@50c (the latter special location); 33 cars and 10,000 bu new mixed at 52@52½c; 5 cars new high mixed at 54½@54¾c; 9 cars by sample at 41@47c for no grade, 49@52c for rejected, 52@53c for new mixed, and 53c for ears on track; 60 cars do at 47½c for no grade, 51½@53c for rejected, 52@54c for new mixed, 55@55½c for new high mixed, and 47½@53c for ears. Total about 118,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 19 cars by sample at 41½@43c for rejected, 45½@46½c for rejected white, 42½@44c for No. 2, and 47@48c for No. 2 white on track; 38 cars do at 42@45c for rejected, 42@46½c for rejected white (for new at country point), 42½@44c for No. 2, and 47@48c for No. 2 white (part to arrive) free on board. Total about 81,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 at 60½c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 7 cars at 55@57c for No. 3 in store, the latter in special location; 15 cars by sample at 54c for No. 4 and 56@68c for No. 3 on track; 7 cars do at 56c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 56c for No. 4 switched. Total about 19,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 55,000 brls seller May at $18.55@18.92½; 49,750 brls seller June at $18.75@19.15; 63,000 brls seller July at $18.95@19.30; 6,250 brls seller August at $19.05@19.40; 250 brls seller September at $19.25; 4,250 brls seller the year at $16.97½@17.00. Total, 173,500 brls. Also 150 brls prime pork at $19.00.

LARD—On 'Change, 33,000 tcs seller May at $11.52½@11.62½; 28,250 tcs seller June at $11.65@11.75; 22,750 tcs seller July at $11.70@11.82½; 7,750 tcs seller August at $11.72½@11.80; 3,500 tcs seller September at $11.72½@11.80; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $10.70@10.75. Total, 96,500 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change 2,300,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $10.15@10.30; 2,650,000 lbs do seller June at $10.32½@10.45; 3,600,000 lbs do seller July at $10.45@10.60; 1,550,000 lbs do seller August at $10.57½@10.72½; 900,000 lbs do seller September at $10.72½@10.82½; 600 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11½@11¾c for 18 and 16 lbs av; 200,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 7¾c for June and 7¾c for July delivery.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade at steady prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7½
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good demand at quotations:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 9.00@ 9.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per brl	30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.54
English Portland cement	4.25
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

BUTTER—Was quoted about as before. There was only a light demand from any source, and sellers found some difficulty in sustaining prices. Receipts are increasing.

Creamery, fancy	26@27	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	23@24	Packing stock	10@11
Dairy, fancy	22@23	Inferior	8@ 9
Dairy, choice	18@21	Grease	6@ 7
Dairy, fair to good	15@17		

CHEESE—Remains quiet, and prices still show a declining tendency, fine goods only being held with any appearance of firmness. There is a surplus of low grades:

Full cream, Cheddar	14½@15
Full cream, flat, two in a box	15 @15½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @12
Skim, common to fair	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—Business is exceedingly quiet, and the market remains weak at the following quotations:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$ 6.52	$7.21
Do, grate	6.38	7.25
Do, range	6.78	7.50
Do, nut	6.34	7.50
Erie	5.50	6.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	6.00
Pittsburg	4.25	5.50
Cannel		7.00
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.25	6.50
Hocking Valley	3.75@4.00	5.50
Indiana block	3.00	5.50
Wilmington	3.00	4.50
Minonk	2.75	4.25

EGGS—Steady at 15@15½c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trading continues moderately active for the season. While large orders would be filled at a considerable concession from the quotations, jobbers are asking full rates where the orders are for small quantities, as most of them are:

FOREIGN.	
Dates, light frails	$ 6½@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, London, layers	2.25 @2.40
Raisins, Valencias	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.90 @1.95
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17 @ 17½
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16½@ 17½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8½@ 8¾
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	9½@ 10
Pitted cherries	29 @ 30
NUTS.	
Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 10
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8½
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—Moving well at quotations:

Oranges, Messina, per box	$ 3.50@ 5.00
Oranges, California	2.00@ 3.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	3.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@12.00
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@ 2.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—A good business was in progress, and the market again displayed a firm tone for the leading staples, coffees and sugars showing special strength. Below are the quotations:

RICE.	
Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¼@ 6¼
COFFEE.	
Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26½
Maracaibo	11 @13½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@13½
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	9½@10
Rio, common	8½@ 9
Rio roasting	7½@ 8¾
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	9¾
Powdered	9¼
Granulated, standard	9
Granulated, not standard	8⅞
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8⅝
C No. 1	8½
C No. 2	8⅜
C No. 3	8¼
Yellow	7¾@ 7⅞
New Orleans, O K	7¾
New Orleans, clarified	7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	.40 @42
Sugar	.40 @50
Blackstrap	.22 @33
New Orleans molasses	.45 @65

HAY—Choice in good demand and firm. Others neglected:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	8.50@ 9.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	5.00@ 6.50

HIDES—Light demand and prices steady:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾
Part cured	6
Damaged hides	6
Green salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts	.25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Moving freely at quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	27@ 29
Bar-tin	29
Solder	14@ 18½
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	6
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.60
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.40@ 2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal

NAILS—Steady at $3.25.

OILS—Met with a very fair demand, turpentine and linseed being more active than other lines. Prices averaged steady:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 19¾	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	14½	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	11¼	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white		Sperm	1.35
and W. W., 150 test	13⅛	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	13¼	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	11	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., W.W.	16¼	Bank	54
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12⅛	Straits	56
Lard, current make	88	Turpentine	55
Lard, No. 1	78	Miners', white	59

POULTRY—Was lower, live turkeys selling at 17@18c per lb and chickens at 13c. Live geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz; live ducks scarce at $3.50@4.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, good to choice old selling at 50@55c per bu by the car-lot on track, Bermudas at $6.50@7.00 per brl. Sweet potatoes, $3.00@3.25 per brl.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw, per brl	$ 1.10
New York, fine	1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—Of clover-seed there was very little offering, good to choice being salable at $8.00@8.75. Timothy seed sold fairly at about Friday's prices, prime being quotable at $1.58@1.60. Flaxseed was in active demand, and 1c higher, selling at $1.51 for No. 1 on track. Sales were reported of 1 car and 619 bags timothy seed at $1.58@1.66; 36 bags clover-seed at $7.25@8.25; 11 cars flaxseed at $1.50@1.51 on track, and $1.49@1.50 to arrive; 61 bags Hungarian at 75c; 2 cars and 50 bags millet at 50c for common and 85c for German.

John Shaw & Son's (London) circular, April 9: "There is now an active sowing demand for all descriptions of field seeds, under the influence of which the small stocks remaining are rapidly diminishing. As regards values generally, no change of importance can be noted—the orders which come to hand being executed at last Monday's quotations. Imports of foreign clover-seed have now about ceased. There is an improved sale for tares, and, the supply being meagre, full prices are obtained. The late frosts having cut up green vegetables, there is in consequence an improved request for blue peas."

STRAW—Sales on 'Change, 2 cars at $6.00@6.50.

TALLOW—Was steady at 8⅜@8½c for prime city, 7¾c for No. 1 country, and 7c for No. 2 country. Sale on 'Change, 25,000 lbs city at 8¼c.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Fairly active and steady at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¼ and ⅜ blood)	38@40	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	34@36	Fine light	24@25
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@22
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	25@30	Low medium	22@27
Good medium tub	35@37	Coarse	18@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following was the range of prices on the call last Saturday:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	27	..
Butter, extras in seller June	19¾	20
Butter, extra in creamery, seller July	21	22
Butter, extra firsts in C, seller June	18	..
Butter, extras in dairy	23	..
Butter, extras in dairy, seller June	17	..
Butter, good packing stock	9½	9¾
Eggs, firsts in fresh	15¼	15½
Eggs, firsts in Southern	15	..
Eggs, firsts, seller April	14¾	15
Eggs, firsts, seller May	14¾	15
Eggs, firsts, seller June or July	14¾	15¼
Eggs, firsts, seller October	22	22½
Eggs, firsts, seller the year	14¾	15
Eggs, buyer the year	23½	27

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,876	7,803	4,551
Tuesday	5,149	9,117	4,514
Wednesday	4,191	9,520	5,004
Thursday	6,165	10,479	5,070
Friday	5,476	8,588	2,953
Saturday	1,000	4,200	500
Total	26,767	49,707	22,592
Same week in 1882	24,780	129,706	12,870
Week ending April 14	26,013	46,061	19,866
Shipments—			
Monday	1,625	2,963	1,873
Tuesday	2,118	2,883	2,609
Wednesday	2,743	3,805	2,114
Thursday	3,761	3,131	2,634
Friday	4,251	2,618	3,322
Total	14,498	15,400	12,552

CATTLE—There was an exceedingly quiet trade all the week. The receipts have continued comparatively light, averaging only about 4,500 head per day, but there were more cattle than could be disposed of except at the sacrifice of prices. For some time past the Eastern consuming markets have been drawing a larger proportion than usual of their supplies from nearer home, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky contributing liberally. With a market falling off in the export demand, at the same time the market here has been characterized by exceptional dullness and depression. Such grades as exporters have been accustomed to take have depreciated 20@25c during the last week, and they are fully 30@40c lower than a fortnight ago. The highest figure paid within the last half-dozen days was $6.70. With two or three exceptions nothing fetched over $6.50, while the bulk of the purchases of exporters were at $6.00@6.40. Buyers for the Eastern markets could not see their way clear to pay over $6.25, and most of their purchases were at a range of $5.60@6.15, those prices buying fair to good smooth well-fatted droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs. The shipping demand, as heretofore, was mostly for light and medium weights, and the decline in such has not been as severe as in the choice heavy cattle. Prices of all grades above common are from $1.00 to $1.50 lower than one year ago.

Prices of butchers' stock have not been subjected to much change. The demand has been comparatively light, but so limited has been the supply that sellers found no trouble in sustaining prices. The market ruled firm at $4.00@5.25 for common to good fat cows, at $3.50@5.50 for bulls, and at $5.00@5.50 for useful little steers. Old straw cows and scallawags generally sold at $2.50@3.25. Veals continue in moderate supply and sell readily at $4.50@7.75.

Stockers have been in fair demand with but slight variation in prices. Few country buyers have been present, but their wants equaled the supply, and prices averaged steady at $4.00@4.75 for common to prime lots.

Saturday's market was quiet and about steady at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.50@ 6.70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.20@ 6.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6.00@ 6.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 5.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 5.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.75
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at ½c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Early in the week the market showed a strong tendency to lower prices. The demand was limited, and, despite the very light arrivals (only 17,000 for Monday and Tuesday), there was a break of 10@20c. After Tuesday there was a better inquiry, both from packers and shippers, and the market gradually hardened, and at the close of the week was back to within 5@10c of the closing prices of the previous week. Packers took a larger proportion of the supply than for some weeks past, they securing all but about 18,000 head. The quality averaged fair for the time of year.

There was a fair demand on Saturday, and the feeling was steady at $7.10@7.60 for poor to prime light weights, at $7.10@7.45 for inferior to good mixed, and at $7.45@7.80 for common to choice heavy. Skips and culls sold at $5.25@7.00.

SHEEP—With two or three exceptions we have never had so many sheep in the space of one week as were thrown on the market during the week under review. The demand was good throughout, but the offerings were excessive, and a decline of 20@30c was the result. We now quote poor to medium at $3.75@5.00, and good to choice at $5.50@6.50. Very few choice sheep were offered, common and medium grades making up to bulk. Some shorn lots were received.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,600; consigned through, 425 cars; fresh arrivals consigned through principally; sales, 2 car-loads at $5.35@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800; consigned through, 21 cars; improved demand; good to choice, $6.25@6.75; 5 loads Nebraskas, $6.15; lambs, $6.50@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; consigned through, 136 cars; run light; demand good; good to choice Yorkers, $7.65@7.75; butchers' and mediums, $7.75@7.95; pigs, $7.00@7.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head; supply very light and only small retail trade done at unchanged prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,600 head; very slow; scarcely any demand for wooled sheep and no clipped here.

HOGS—Scarce and unchanged; good light, $7.20@7.35; mixed to good packing, $7.10@7.40; butchers' to extra, $7.35@7.50. Receipts, 700; shipments, 3,000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—CATTLE—The *Live-Stock Indicator* reports cattle receipts 900 head; steadier on light supply, but prices still weak and transactions light.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; easier; light to heavy, $7.10@7.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; $4.00 for 96 lbs average.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $6.00@7.35; packing and butchers', $6.90@7.75; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 4d; No. 2 California, 9s 1d@9s 3d; No. 1 do, 9s 4d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s. Corn—5s 8½d for new, 6s 9d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard, 59s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 60s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Old No. 2 spring dull at 9s 4d; new Western winter dull at 9s 7d. Corn—Old mixed dull at 6s; new mixed dull at 5s 8½d.

COTTON—Dull and easier; 5⅝@5 11-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,050.

LINSEED OIL—20s 5d@21s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—38s 9d@39s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 21—12 m.—Wheat firm; corn dull and easier, at 5s 8½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady: No. 2 spring and red winter advanced 3d. Corn firm. To arrive—Wheat, not much doing; red winter advanced 3d. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand; corn rather dull. Pork, 88s. Lard steady at 59s. Bacon—L. c., 52s; s. c., 55s. Tallow, 44s 3d. Cheese dull at 60s. Beef, 125s.

LONDON, April 21.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; corn inactive at 5s 8½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s 9d; fair average red winter, 45s 9d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn not much doing. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 44s 9d. Weather in England cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21.—COTTON—Steady; futures dull but steady: April, 10.16c; May, 10.19c; June, 10.35c; July, 10.48c; August, 10.59c; September, 10.32c; October, 10.01c; November, 9.91c; December, 10.01c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 10,000 brls; exports, 10,000 brls. Superfine State, Western, $3.75@4.15.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm, 55@60c.

HOPS—Quiet but firm; New Yorks, 85@90c; yearlings, 72@82c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady; Cuba centrifugal, 30c. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 94⅛c.

TALLOW—Active and firm at 8½c.

RESIN—Firmer; $1.67½@1.72½.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and easier at 17½@17¾c.

LEATHER—In good demand; firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 34@50c; pulled, 18@45c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet but firm; common, $4.50@4.65; refined, nominal.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn is becoming more scarce and prices are hardening in consequence; the demand continues moderate; steamer mixed, 72c; steamer yellow, 73c; No. 2 mixed, 72½c; high mixed nominal at 74c; good no grade, 60@67c, as to quality and color, with prices well maintained; No 1 white nominal at 60@61c; No. 2 white, 57½c; No. 3 white, 55½@56c; No. 1 mixed nominal at 56c; No. 2 mixed, 54½c; at the call July No. 2 export corn sold at 72½@72¾c. The closing bids were as follows: May No. 2 white oats, 56½c; June, 57c; June, No. 3 white, 55c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 52c; April, 53½c; June, 53c; export No. 2 mixed corn, May, 72c; July, 70¾c; export steamer corn, cash, 71½c; April, 71½c; May, 71¼c; June, 70½c; July, 72½c; local No. 2 mixed corn, May, 70c; June, 70½c; local steamer corn, July, 70c. Flour—The market continues in the same situation, the demand being quiet, with a firm tone to prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market quiet, but prices steady and unchanged; mess, $19.50@19.75; prime mess, $19.00@19.50; extra prime, $16.00@16.50. Lard steady, with good fair demand, at 11⅞@11⅝c. Hams, 12½@15c. Live hogs, 8@8¼c. Country dressed hogs, 9¼c; city dressed hogs, 10@10½c. Beef steady but quiet; extra mess, $12.50@13.50; extra plate, $15.00@16.50. Fresh beef dull and easy, with prices in buyers' favor; steers, 8½@9½c; hinds, 11@12½c; fores, 6½@7½c.

BUTTER—Steady for choice fresh goods; extra fresh creamery nominal, 25@27c; second quality, 22@25c; fresh dairy, 20@25c; fresh ladle, 13@16c.

LEATHER—There is no change in hemlock sole; Buenos Ayres light, 21@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 20@21c; middle, 23@23½c; heavy, 23½@24c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged of all kinds, 17@19c; acid light, 20½@21c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 20½@22c. Union tanned in fair demand for light weights; light backs, 34@35½c; middle backs, 35@35c; middle backs heavy, 37@38c; light crop, 33@32½c; middle crop, 32½@34c; bellies, 14½@15c. Finished leather continues with no material change. In volume business has been fully up to the average for this season, but stocks have been sufficient to prevent improvement in prices, which for most descriptions continue unsatisfactory because of the impossibility of replacing without loss at present rates of raw stock, but there has been a material falling off in the production of late, and this encourages a more confident feeling that we are near a turn to a more profitable business. Good hemlock card leather, or stock of 12 lbs and under, suited for glove grain, is still in small supply, but with a more quiet demand prices are a little easier; we quote the former at 26½@27c and the latter at 25@26c. There is a fair request only for pebble grain, but good lots are in moderate stock, and are fairly firm at 24@25½c. There is no accumulation of heavy leather fit for belting or harness, and it is firm at 21@23c. Cropping-leather is rather dull and nominal at 22@23c. Leather of 14 lbs and down, only fit for flesh finish, continues dull and nominal at 21@23c. The demand for Southern leather is not urgent, but stocks are small, and prices for best tannages firm at 21½@22c. Rough calf skins are strong, because of the small supplies, but with little or no margin to finish curriers will only buy for immediate wants. We quote small lots at 48@50c. Sheep-skins are having a fair inquiry for both pickled and tanned skins, and with only moderate stocks prices are well sustained.

HIDES—There has been more doing in foreign hides at some concessions in price. Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rio sold at 23½c, Santa Fé at 23¼c, Concordia and Corrientes at 22c, Rio Grande kips, to arrive, at 21½c. The tone is quiet, with buyers low in their views. Domestic hides are slow of sale, and prices are weak. A few Western dry sold at 17½c and 14½c, but holders are asking ½c more. Buff hides range from 8@8½c for prime and 6½c for seconds.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers have secured some large orders for heavy goods, but buyers have been engaged mostly in looking at samples and canvassing the market. Salesmen who are on the road are sending in good orders, and there appears to be a bright prospect for the fall trade. A satisfactory basis of prices has been agreed upon. In a few instances a little higher rate has been established, but the general range of values is about the same as last year. Wax and kip boots continue to receive attention, and the samples shown this year give good satisfaction. For split boots and shoes only a few large orders have been received, but a full line of samples is out. Brogan and plow-shoe manufacturers are still running on spring orders, which will probably be closed in one or two weeks more. Women's goods are more inquired for, and some important orders for fall work have been placed, but the lighter grades will not start up much until May. Calf boots and shoes are in demand, and more than the usual number of orders have been booked. The rubber-factories continue idle, and nothing of consequence has been done in the way of taking orders for fall.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—FLOUR—Demand fair and prices higher; high grades, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand good and tending upward; mixed, 57c; white, 60c; yellow, 60c. Oats in good demand, 54@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady, with a good demand; $2.70@2.85.

HAY—In good demand; prime quarter-bales, $15.00@16.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher; $19.12½. Lard quiet; tierce easier; $11.12½; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, $8.25. Bacon—In fair demand; shoulders, steady at $8.37½; sides higher; long clear, $11.12½; clear rib, $11.25. Hams—Sugar-cured firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7½@11c. Sugar quiet and unchanged: common to good common, 6⅝@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅜c; yellow clarified, 7¾c; choice, white clarified, 8⅛c. Molasses nominally unchanged; quoted, fermenting, 22@34c; fair reboiled, 32c; prime reboiled, 36c. Rice nominally unchanged.

BRAN—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 85@87½c.

COTTONSEED-OIL—Prime crude, 36@37c; do summer yellow refined, 44@46c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.22 asked; May, $1.22@1.22¼; June, $1.23⅝@1.24; July, $1.23¾@1.23¾. Corn—Western higher and dull: mixed, spot, 66½@67c; April, 67c asked; May, 65¾c bid; June, 65¾@66¼c; July, 66c bid; steamer, 65@65c. Oats lower and quiet; Western white, 54@55c; mixed, 51@52c; Pennsylvania, 52@55c. Rye steady at 68@70c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 17@23c; roll, 14@18c.

EGGS—Quiet at 16c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8⅛@9¾c. Sugar very quiet; "A" soft, 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,098 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 190,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, excited, and higher; No. 2 red, $1.11 cash; $1.12⅛@1.13¼ May; $1.14⅛@1.16 June; $1.12⅛@1.13⅞ July; $1.11@1.11½ August; $1.09@1.10⅜ the year; No. 3 red, $1.04⅛ bid. Corn higher; only moderate trading; 49⅛@50c cash; 49⅛@50⅛c May; 52½@53⅛c June; 54⅛@54⅞c July; 56c bid August; 45⅛c bid the year. Oats slow; 43@43¼c cash; 43c May; 42⅛c bid June; 40⅛c July. Rye better at 57c. Barley quiet at 55@75c.

LEAD—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; jobbing $18.75@18.87½. Bulk meats and bacon very firm and held higher, but only jobbing trade done. Lard nominally higher.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,600 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; spring extras, $3.50@5.50; patents, $5.37½@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and buoyant; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2, $1.10¾, May $1.11¼, June, $1.14, July $1.15; No. 3, 93c; No. 4, 79c; rejected, 65c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 55@56c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 wanted; 42c; white, 48c bid. Rye easier; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 59½c. Barley steady; No. 3 spring, 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $18.80 cash and April: $18.80@18.90 May.

HOGS—Steady; $7.10@7.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo quiet and nominal at 4c.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

EGGS—Weaker.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—FLOUR—Firm; offerings light.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; rejected red, 95c; damp white, $1.00; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.22@1.22¼; No. 2 red, April, $1.22¼@1.23; May, $1.23¼@1.23¾; June, $1.24¼@1.24½; July, $1.23¾@1.24. Corn firm; No. 3 mixed, 65c; steamer, 65@66c; sail, yellow 66¼c; sail mixed, April, 66@67c; May, 66¼@66¾c; June, 66¾@67c; July, 67¼@68¼c. Oats dull and heavy; mixed, 52½c; rejected white, 53@54c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 2 white, 55c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm at 16½c.

Others articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 6,300 bu; corn, 49,400 bu; oats, 7,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, active, and 1½c better; No. 2 red, spot or May $1.14½; June, July, or August, $1.16½; October, $1.18; year, $1.13¾; rejected, 96c. Corn firm; cash is higher; high mixed, 58½c; No. 2 spot, 58c; May, 58c bid; June, 58½c; July, 61c bid; rejected, 55¼c; no grade, 51¼c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 46c; rejected, 44¼c.

CLOVER SEED—Lower; fair demand; prime medium, $8.50; No. 2, $8.25.

CLOSED—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.14; May, $1.14¼ bid, $1.14¾ asked; June, $1.16¾; July, $1.16¾ bid, $1.17 asked; August, $1.15½; September, $1.15¾; year, $1.13½. Corn dull; No. 2, spot and April, 57¼c; May, 58c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2, 45½c bid; 46c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced; $1.11@1.11¼ spot; $1.15½ May. Corn higher; 55½c spot; 56c April; 56½@56⅝c May; 59c August. Oats lower; 46@47c. Rye active and firm; 65½@66c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Lard strong and higher; $11.25. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10¼c. Bacon—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.10; clear, $11.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 21.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 21.—PETROLEUM—Transactions, 880,000 brls; 94@94⅛c, closing at 94⅛c; shipments the 20th, 66,244; runs the 19th, 78,638 brls; charters, 64,127.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 21.—PETROLEUM—Shipments, 65,543 brls; charters, 64,137; opened at 94⅛c, highest 94⅛c, lowest 94c, closed 94⅛c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates steady; closed at 94⅛c; refined, 8⅛@8¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

In the afternoon the market was no better; opened at 94⅛c, closed at 94⅛c.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 21.—PETROLEUM—Market dull and stationary; opened at 94⅛c, advanced to 94⅛c, declined to 94⅛c, closed at 94⅛c; clearances, 687,000 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 21.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 2,440 bales; exports, Great Britain, 2,979; sales, 200; stock, 53,066.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—COTTON—Steady, with a good demand; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,800; stock, 58,500.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; net receipts, 2,810 bales; gross, 2,538; exports, Great Britain, 5,559; Continent, 505; sales, 4,000; stock, 228,755.

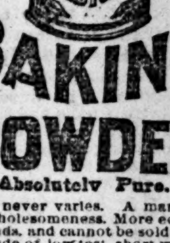
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.—COTTON—Steady at 9⅝c; receipts, 501 bales; shipments, 2,721; stock, 50,085; sales, 700.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 42½c.

Lungs convulsed by cough can be soothed with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
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4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles
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Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
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Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:35 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:20 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:56 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:40 p m
St.Joseph, Atchison&Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 3:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 3:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:45 p m	b 3:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	a12:15 p m	a 3:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 5:50 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b 7:20 p m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Sundays only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		5:00 a m
Elkhart Accommodation		4:40 p m
		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:45 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 South Clark, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Day and Expresses	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	§ 4:35 p m	§ 9:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 n'n	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:20 p m	† 6:40 a m

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	......
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	* 5:00 p m	§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

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Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:20 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot corner Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Huntington Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:15 p m

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